MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Parry Sound District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

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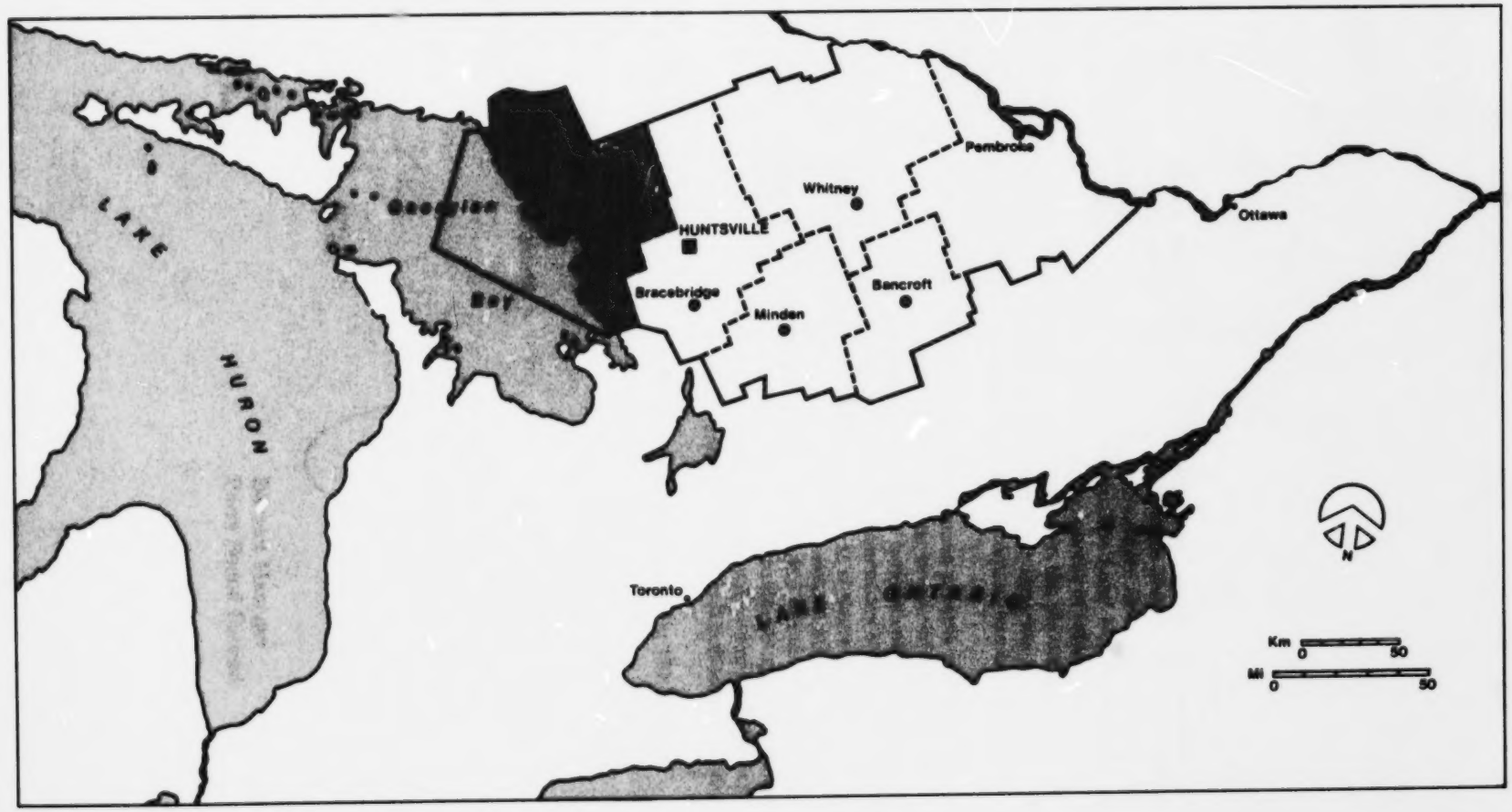
Deputy Minister

1983

REGIONAL SETTING

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
ALGONQUIN REGION



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Parry Sound District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the ministry's mandate and its programs, which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach, the *Parry Sound District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working toward the achievement of ministry objectives.

For Crown land the ministry must consider the land and water requirements, both for its own programs and for those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities, since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the ministry's *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus, the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes, the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

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I INTRODUCTION

The goal of the ministry is:

- to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and resource development for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario and to administer, protect, and conserve public lands and waters.

The broad objectives of the ministry are:

Resource Production

- to provide for an optimum continuous contribution to the economy of Ontario by stimulating and regulating the utilization of available supplies of fish, furbearers, minerals, and trees by resource products industries;

Outdoor Recreation

- to provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters:
  - a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities accessible to, and for the continuous benefit of, the people of Ontario;
  - the identification and conservation of unique or representative physical, biological, cultural, and historical features of the province; and
  - a continuous contribution to the economy of Ontario from tourism and its related industries; and

Land and Water Management

- to facilitate the orderly development, and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for the continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario; and
- to prevent loss of life, and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage, and abandoned mines.

Parry Sound District of the Ministry of Natural Resources comprises approximately 10,000 square kilometres (3,860 square miles) of land and water, of which approximately 60 percent is Crown land. The distance between the northern district boundary (French River) and the southern district boundary is approximately 130 kilometres (80 miles). It takes in the west half of the territorial District of Parry Sound, and two thirds of the Township of Georgian Bay, in the District Municipality of Muskoka.

The Ministry of Natural Resources manages and encourages the use and protection of natural resources to provide economic and social benefits. The ministry's interests include logging and forest management; extraction of sand and gravel; mineral exploration and development; trapping and hunting; sport and commercial fishing; protection of special or representative plants, animals or sites; and provision of a wide range of recreation activities including wildlife viewing, swimming, canoeing, and camping.

To determine how best to manage natural resources to meet its overall goal and objectives, the ministry has undertaken a planning process that includes: the identification of specific program objectives and targets; the collection and analysis of appropriate background information; the identification and evaluation of optional strategies; the preparation of a draft strategy; and finally the preparation and approval of final *Land Use Guidelines*.

Initially the ministry prepared a policy statement for southern Ontario referred to as the *Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. This statement identified the overall ministry objectives, targets and general direction within which *Land Use Guidelines* in southern Ontario were prepared.

Two elements of the planning process require particular attention; the use of targets and the ministry's public consultation process.

The ministry has established general objectives for each of its programs. These have been quantified and stated in terms of a target and also expressed in terms of a time frame for attainment.

Targets identify what results are expected within a planning period to contribute toward achievement of the overall objectives. Targets also enable the ministry to assess the degree to which program objectives are being met.

Targets will not be met immediately, rather, the intent is to aim for target achievement over the planning period.[1] It is recognized however, that a number of factors may affect target achievement including:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions on a local or provincial basis;
- new or improved inventory and information which could result in a change of the original estimates; or
- a more thorough analysis of original information.

Where there are changes in targets, whether for the above or other reasons, the *Land Use Guidelines* will be amended accordingly. The *Land Use Guidelines* are best viewed as a working paper which will be subject to considerable review and re-evaluation as the ministry proceeds with application.

Public involvement in the ministry's southern Ontario planning program began with the development of the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. Government agencies, counties, and interested groups and individuals were consulted in the preparation of this statement.

Public consultation in the preparation of the *Parry Sound District Land Use Guidelines* began with the holding of 'open houses' in June and August of 1980. At that time the public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the process.

In July, 1982, a draft *Parry Sound District Land Use Strategy* was released. In August, additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed and to invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses, the ministry held meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, this document was prepared. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Parry Sound District office, the ministry's main office public reading room and Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program are found in Appendix A to this report.

The intent of the ministry's *Land Use Guidelines* in Parry Sound District is to maintain or increase the district's present contribution to the provision of provincial resource benefits. The targets which have been established are based upon a moderate rate of growth of about 1 to 2 percent per year, consistent with provincial projections. The targets recognize that economic growth in Parry Sound is, in part, contingent on maintaining the significant recreation values on Georgian Bay, inland lakes and rivers, and on maintaining or improving the quality of resources throughout the district.

The North Georgian Bay Recreation Reserve is a part of Ontario which has received special status due to its recreational potential and strategic location relative to centres of population. The Reserve spans parts of five ministry districts including Parry Sound. The Act[2] which established the Reserve in 1963 directed the Minister to formulate a land use plan for the public lands which have potential for recreation. In 1971 the Minister tabled a plan for the Reserve which has been in effect to the present time. The *Parry Sound District Land Use Guidelines* have been developed in keeping with the intent and purpose of the Act and have given special protection to the unique recreation features of the Reserve. The *Land Use Guidelines* will now provide the guidance for carrying out the intent of the Act. However, the Act which created the Reserve will remain in effect to guide future review and revisions of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

To succeed in the direction set out, it is essential that management effort be increased on public and private land in Parry Sound District. This includes increased emphasis on advisory services and other forms of assistance which encourage management of natural resources on private land and the provision of helpful information and plan input and review to municipalities and other government agencies in their planning programs.

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in municipalities is exercised by those municipalities and the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

(1) The planning period for all programs is 1980 to 2000, except for forestry in which the planning period extends from 1980 to 2020.

(2) The North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve Act 1962-63, Statutes of Ontario, 1962-63, Chapter 68 as amended by 1964, Chapter 52.

under the authority of the Planning Act.

The Ministry of Natural Resources recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and coordinated resource management. The ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

There will be instances when the ministry and others (for example, another government agency) will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified, the ministry will enter into negotiations to arrive at an acceptable solution.

The way in which the ministry hopes to work with municipalities and others (for example, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food) is outlined in the final section of this report.

In preparing the *Land Use Guidelines* for Parry Sound District, the following principles have been adopted:

- The Georgian Bay shoreline and inland lakes and rivers in Parry Sound District are an important recreation landscape. Recreation and tourism provide an important contribution to the local economy. There is a need to provide a more stable economic base including encouragement of resource products industries. This must not result in loss of the recreation landscape or of the resources upon which recreation and tourism depend;
- the immediate needs of residents both seasonal and permanent, and of local industry will receive consideration in the resolution of conflicts;
- some displacement of activities may take place in the future if they are not consistent with the preferred use of areas outlined in this document. In the short-term, existing commitments will be honoured and existing uses will normally continue to be permitted, although restrictions may be imposed on the manner in which these activities are carried out;
- to ensure future flexibility, new irrevocable commitments of large areas of land generally should not occur. Management proposals will be such that future choices remain open; and
- all planning decisions will be intended to ensure that resources will provide sustained benefits. No decisions will be based on the planned depletion of renewable resources.

Preparation of the *Parry Sound District Land Use Guidelines* required the analysis of information regarding land availability, suitability and productive capacity. Where compromises appeared necessary, further information regarding the implications of specific decisions was completed. This information is contained in the following unpublished reports:

- *Background Information, Parry Sound District,* 1976;
- *Land Availability, Suitability and Capability for Forest Production in Parry Sound District,* 1981;
- *Land Availability, Suitability and Capability for Wildlife Management in Parry Sound District,* 1981;
- *Existing and Potential Production of Fish in Parry Sound District,* 1981;
- *Land Availability, Suitability and Capability for Parks and Recreation Areas in Parry Sound District,* 1981; and
- *Resolution of Program Conflicts, Parry Sound District,* 1981.

Four general policies have been established by the ministry to provide direction for integrated resource management, public safety, the environment, and energy. It is intended that these policies with their associated directives, apply equally to all ministry activities.

A: integrated resource management

1. OBJECTIVE

Programs will be integrated to ensure the efficient use of land and water to achieve ministry objectives.

2. DISCUSSION

The target evaluation which has been carried out in Parry Sound District demonstrates that although the direction proposed by the ministry is achievable, many activities must be carried out on the same general areas of land. Considerable program integration must occur for the ministry to achieve its objectives.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- apply the concept of multiple use to land and water resources as follows:
  - normally undertake two or more compatible activities on the same major area concurrently or sequentially over time; and
  - recognize that, in some circumstances, management of areas for a single purpose such as extraction, protection, or recreation is necessary;
- ensure that each program contributes, to the extent possible, to the achievement of other program objectives to ensure integrated management and increased efficiency; and
- permit interim use of candidate provincial parks providing park values are protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged; uses which have no significant negative impact on the long-term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls; and uses which would conflict with the long-term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

B: public safety

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will seek to eliminate loss of life and to minimize property damage and community disruption resulting from floods, erosion, earth slippage and forest fires.

The ministry will seek to eliminate injury and loss of life from hazards around abandoned pits, quarries and mine shafts, and abandoned oil and gas wells.

The ministry will promote the safe pursuit of outdoor recreation and resource production activities.

2. DISCUSSION

In Parry Sound District the first objective is met by the ministry in cooperation with municipalities, through efforts in stream flow forecasting, contingency planning, emergency response, forest protection, and through input to municipal plans and by-laws. The regulatory flood for designation of flood plains in Parry Sound is defined as the regional flood or the 1:100 year flood, whichever is greater.[1]

The Ministry of Natural Resources also is responsible for forest fire management in Ontario. This responsibility is shared with municipalities, landowners, and resource users.

Fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is an integral part of land and resource management.

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in matters of fire control and fire use within and outside the ministry. These services relate to; preventing the occurrence of wild fire, ensuring that each fire in the district will receive a response, controlling wild fires that threaten values, and using prescribed fire as an approved management technique.

The second of these objectives is met in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour through field inspection of ongoing mining operations and abandoned pits, quarries and mines.

The third objective is met in conjunction with other agencies and in cooperation with special interest groups, such as the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

In conjunction with others:

- ensure that new development does not occur in areas prone to flooding, erosion and earth slippage, or occurs only with adequate protection and safeguards;
- participate in contingency planning, flood forecasting and provision of remedial works such as dams and channelization where development already exists within hazardous areas;
- manage ministry controlled dams to maintain water elevations within upper and lower limits as jointly agreed to between the ministry and the public concerned;
- participate in the mapping of floodplains and other hazardous sites in developed and developing areas;
- suppress forest fires in the district, based on consideration of human safety, public works, private and public property and natural

(1) The 1:100 year level on Georgian Bay in the Parry Sound area is the 177.8 metre (583.47 foot) contour elevation GSC. Allowing for a 1 metre (3.28 foot) and 0.5 metre (1.64 foot) for wave uprush on windward and leeward side of islands respectively where wave action occurs, results in a 178.9 metre (586.8 foot) wave uprush level on the windward side of islands and a 178.3 metre (585.1 foot) wave uprush level on the leeward side of islands and the main easterly shore of Georgian Bay.

resources;
- prepare and implement fire management plans in the district;
- develop cooperative fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways and forest industries;
- provide forest fire protection by developing municipal expertise in improving fire safety and use of fire emergency planning;
- ensure that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed to reduce the possibility of fire incidence and spread;
- act as the lead agency in a planned program for response to fire and flood emergencies;
- promote hunter safety training and trapper education programs; and
- ensure adequate safety measures are provided at abandoned pits, quarries, and mines.

C: environment

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

2. DISCUSSION

The ministry is one of several agencies which have legislated responsibility to maintain an acceptable environmental quality for the people of Ontario.

Achievement of ministry targets is contingent upon a great many factors, not the least of which, is the maintenance of a satisfactory environment. Of particular concern in this regard is the potential effect of acid rain. This concern is greatest on the Precambrian Shield where lakes and soils have limited capacity to buffer the effects of acid rain.

All programs of the ministry share in the responsible management of natural resources. Biologically sound management is a basic precept of forest, wildlife and fisheries management. The management of mineral aggregate includes both protecting the resource from incompatible activities and discouraging use of high quality materials where lower quality materials would be suitable. Where environmental impacts are inevitable, mitigating measures and rehabilitation are used.

All programs contribute to identifying and conserving unique, representative or endangered physical, biological, cultural and historical features of the province.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- manage renewable resources on a biologically sound basis to provide sustained benefits. To the extent appropriate, this will involve management of entire plant and animal communities rather than single species or products;
- manage non-renewable resources to meet current demands, giving attention to anticipated future needs. This will include both encouraging recycling and discouraging the use of high quality materials where lower quality materials would suffice;
- encourage consideration of all wetland values in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies;
- identify and protect the habitat of provincially rare and endangered animals and plants;
- consider all significant program areas and areas of special interest;
- work closely with other government agencies to monitor the effect of contaminants such as acid rain on the achievement of ministry objectives; and
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments to meet the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act.*

D: energy

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will undertake its activities so as to contribute to provincial energy objectives.[1]

2. PROGRAM STRATEGY

General

- ensure that energy potential is considered before a permanent commitment is made to uses which exclude energy production;[2]
- recognize wood as an acceptable energy alternative;
- determine the energy production potential of ministry operated dams;
- install solar water heating systems in selected facilities;
- assess the opportunities for heating institutions with biomass fuels; and
- develop a comprehensive ministry energy action plan.

Specific

- provide opportunities for harvest of wood and use of wood residues both directly and indirectly as fuel;
- participate in inventory programs to determine the size and quality of peat resources; and
- encourage the delineation of geological areas favourable to the discovery of uranium resources.

(1) Provincial energy objectives are identified in: "Energy Security for the Eighties: A Policy for Ontario", 1979, Ministry of Energy.

(2) There are no sites with high potential for hydraulic power in the district. However, Farm Rapids on the Magnetawan River has some potential for energy production.

This section outlines the district's strategies for each program, and the basis upon which they were developed. It identifies activities necessary to meet program targets, to minimize impacts on other uses, and to assist in the implementation of other programs. Finally, it relates these strategies to the program's land using components, which are illustrated as general resource areas on Map 9 (back pocket).

A: forestry

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for forestry in southern Ontario is to provide for an optimum contribution to the economy by the forest-based industries consistent with sound environmental practices, and to provide for other uses of the forest.

2. TARGETS

The targets for forestry in Parry Sound District are:

- to produce an annual continuous supply of 0.32 million cubic metres (11.3 million cubic feet) of wood[1] for industrial purposes by the year 2020 while maintaining the present diversity of forest products; and
- to make the maximum contribution from forest production to the achievement of the provincial energy target.

3. DISCUSSION

The existing forest industry in Parry Sound District requires quality saw log material. The target is established to allow for a doubling of wood volume used by existing industry, over the next forty years. Additionally, the target provides for accommodation of forest industries utilizing short log, reconstituted wood, and other wood fibre.

Although the target provides for growth in the industry over the next forty years, there will be considerable difficulty in providing for existing industry in the short-term due to the present condition of the forest. Most tolerant hardwood stands are of low quality owing to past cutting practices. As a result, much of the present standing timber in the district is not suitable for use by existing industries. Therefore, to the extent possible, existing productive forests containing mature trees must remain available for harvest.

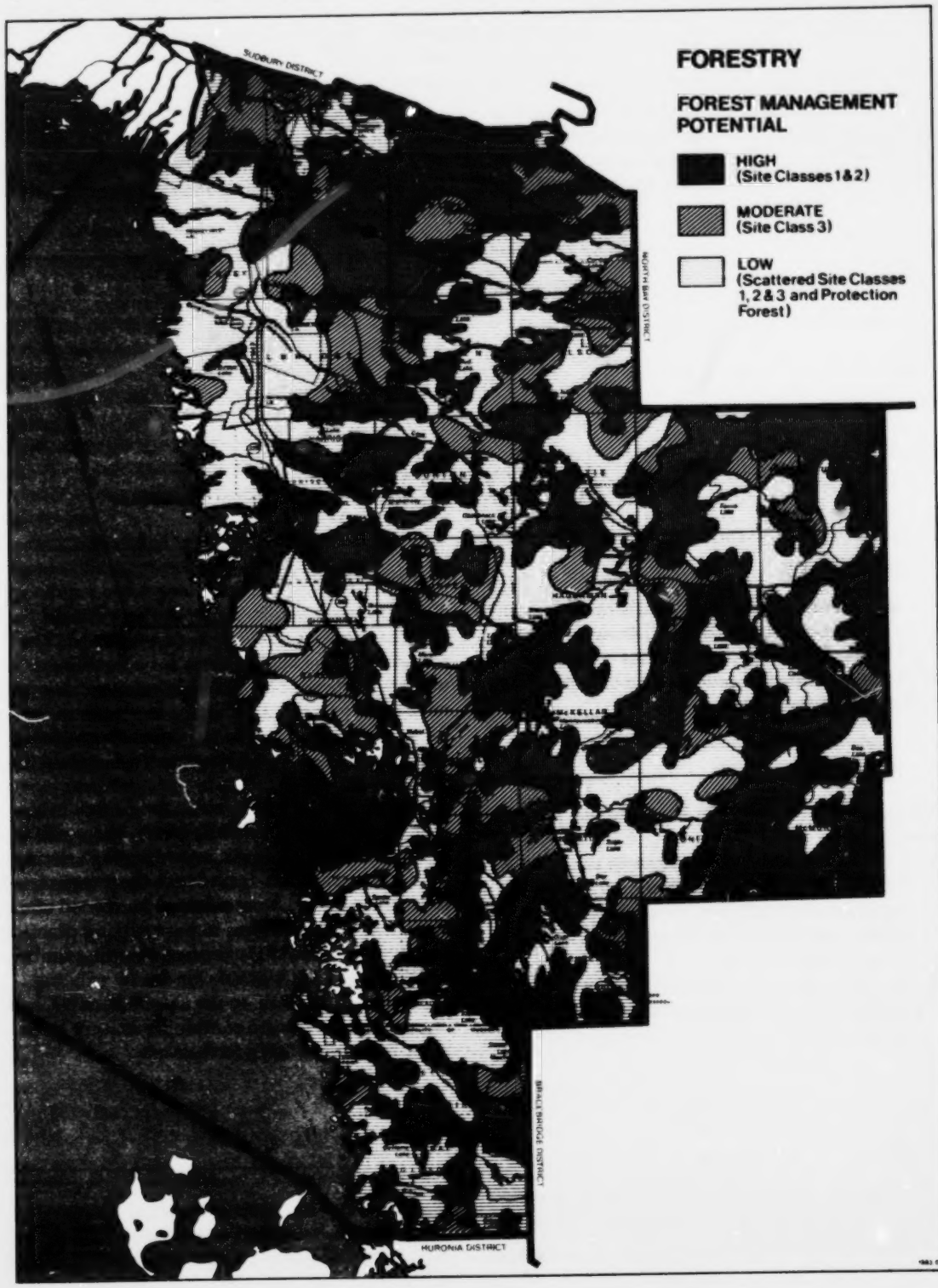
(1) Target and all calculations of forest productivity are expressed in terms of net merchantable volumes unless otherwise stated.

MAP 1

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres
5 0 5 10 15 Miles

M.N.R. Administrative District
District Municipality, District
Town, Village, Township
Community
Ward
Indian Reserve
Provincial Park
Air Base
Provincial Highways
Railways

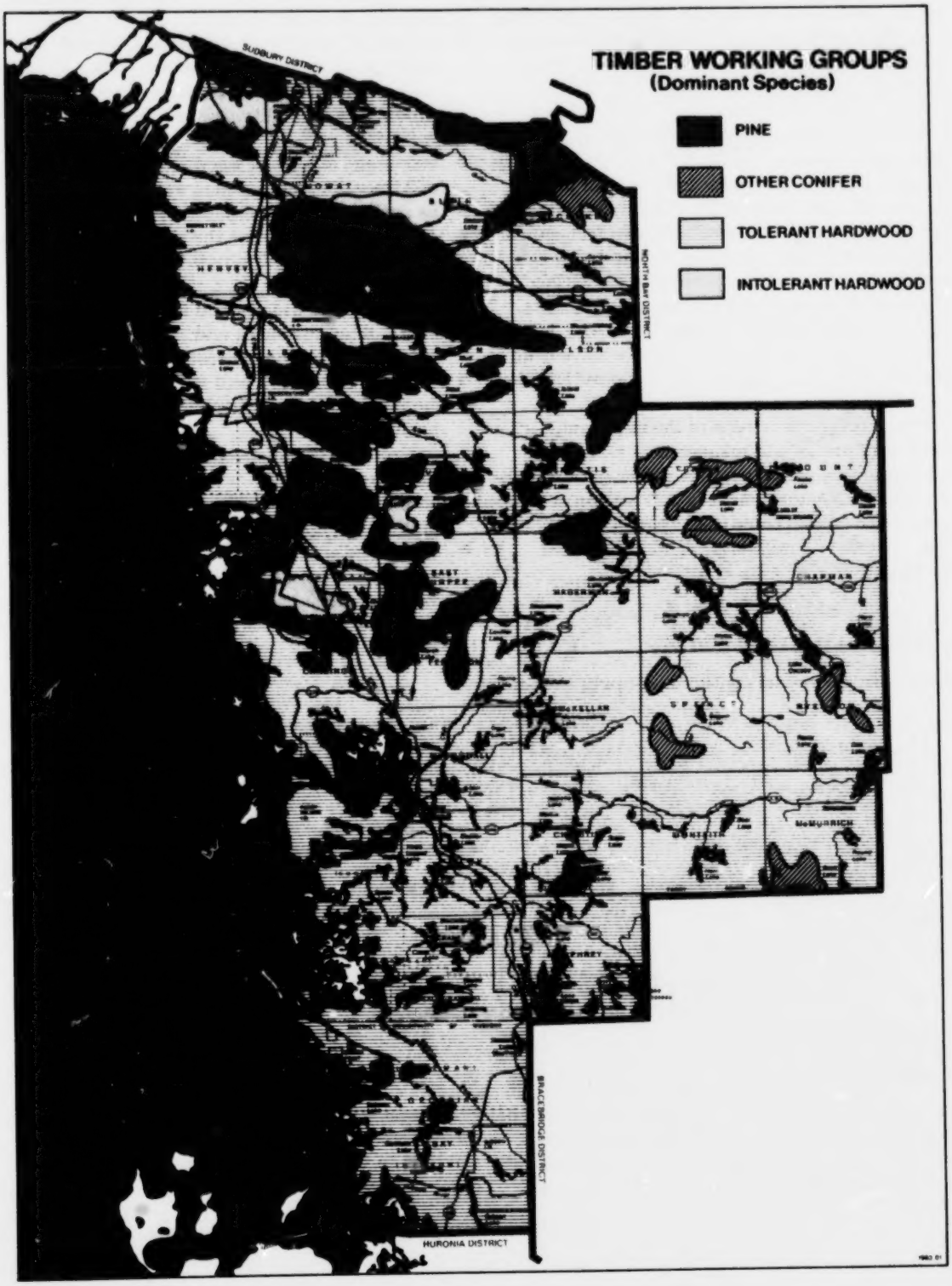


MAP 2

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres
5 0 5 10 15 Miles

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, District
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Ward
- Indian Reserve
- Provincial Park
- Air Base
- Provincial Highways
- Railways



Maps 1 and 2 illustrate forest management potential and general timber working groups in the district, respectively.

Recently, demands for fuelwood have increased significantly. The ministry will attempt to meet as much of this additional demand as possible. In the short-term, a significant amount of fuelwood can be provided in the district. In the longer term, it is questionable how much additional fuelwood can be provided given demands for other forest products.

Achievement of the long-term timber target requires the maximum production from almost every hectare of productive forest land in both public and private ownership in the district. Targets cannot be met from public land alone. In fact, public land, even with very intensive management can provide no more than 55 percent of the target, and only 50 percent of the future requirements for pine, maple and yellow birch. Therefore, forests on private land are essential to the achievement of wood production targets in Parry Sound District.

Furthermore, achievement of the target requires a significant increase in management effort. The maximum production possible in the district without enhanced management is 0.27 million cubic metres (9.8 million cubic feet) which is 0.05 million cubic metres (1.5 million cubic feet) less than the target.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- produce an annual continuous supply of 0.18 million cubic metres (6.3 million cubic feet) of wood for industrial purposes from public land;
- encourage the production of 0.14 million cubic metres (5.0 million cubic feet) of wood for industrial purposes from private land;
- ensure that harvesting on public land is conducted in a silviculturally sound manner;
- encourage silviculturally sound harvesting techniques on private land;
- direct forest management efforts toward the most productive sites, as shown on Map 1, on both public and private land, and toward the production of quality saw and veneer log material;
- encourage the use of wood residues (e.g. tops, cull trees) for reconstituted wood products such as particle board and paper; and for fuelwood;
- provide and encourage the provision of access to suitable sites and stands to facilitate harvest and management;
- encourage the use of wood for fuel as a means of stand improvement and as a means of contributing to provincial energy requirements;
- conserve significant and representative forest environments through careful forest management;
- control insects and disease where operationally feasible;
- encourage municipalities to support forest production; and
- encourage private landowners to enter into agreements with the ministry under the *Woodlands Improvement Act* (WIA) or Advisory Services Agreement (ASA) program.

B: mineral aggregate

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for mineral aggregate production in southern Ontario is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral aggregate production in Parry Sound District is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 13.37 million tonnes (14.81 million tons) for the period of 1982 to 2000.

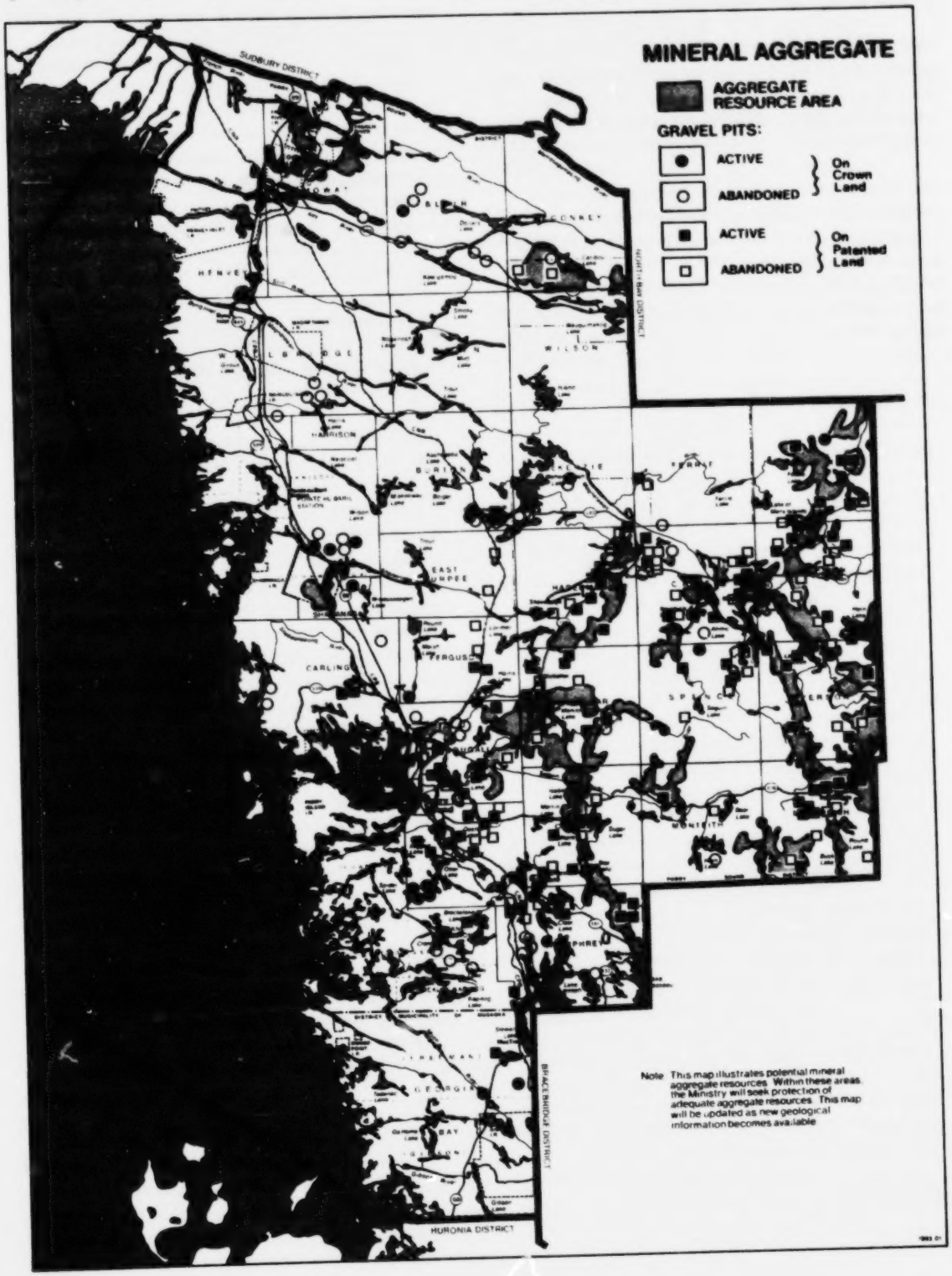
MAP 3

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, District
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Ward
- Indian Reserve
- Provincial Park
- Air Base
- Provincial Highways
- Railways



3. DISCUSSION

The target provides for about a 1 percent rate of annual growth in the use of aggregate (i.e. sand, gravel, stone) to the year 2000. This is consistent with recent trends. Aggregate production is primarily devoted to road and building construction. This sector is not expected to experience major growth in the foreseeable future.

Total production in Parry Sound District to 1978 is estimated as 18.6 million tonnes (20.5 million tons) of sand and gravel of which some 13.6 million tonnes (15 million tons) have come from private land.

The total area of land in Parry Sound District underlain by mineral aggregate is approximately 67,000 hectares (167,000 acres) (Map 3). Achievement of the target requires extraction from only 600 hectares (1,500 acres). Therefore, there appears to be no difficulty in meeting future demand. Where aggregate resources are extracted, proper rehabilitation can ensure that such sites are returned to productive uses, consistent with the interests of the community.

However, the supply/demand picture appears deceptively simple. There are difficulties.

- Inventory data are very preliminary. Only a portion of the area identified as potentially underlain by aggregate may indeed provide quality aggregate such as gravel, which is a commodity in short supply in Parry Sound District.
- As a means of providing for the future, it is often necessary to maintain the potential of more aggregate resource area than the target would suggest. This is necessary to account for the constraints which confront the aggregate mining industry. Future supplies are not ensured as the ministry cannot guarantee continued use of privately operated pits at the present time; and with new deposits, there are many geological, economic, social and environmental constraints that may affect the total use of any resource.
- Most aggregate resources which exist close to centres of demand are under private ownership. They may be subject to competition with other land uses and to municipal zoning restrictions.
- The target provides for anticipated demand to the year 2000. It does not account for demand after that date nor does it allow for unexpected increases in demand prior to that date. It thus represents only the minimum supply of aggregate for which the potential must be maintained to meet future needs.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- first, seek to protect on both public and private lands, expansion areas around existing pits to provide for immediate and short-term increases in local demand;
- secondly, identify on both public and private lands, additional supply areas remote from existing pits and seek to maintain the potential of such areas. Identification will consider:
  - quality of material (in particular, crushable rock, high potential gravel deposits);
  - proximity to transportation routes;
  - proximity to urban centres of demand; and
  - isolation of deposits (isolated deposits may require protection to meet anticipated local demand);
- in addition, identify and seek to maintain the potential of sufficient aggregate to meet the target and to keep future options open. As such, the ministry is not seeking land use designation of large areas as "aggregate extraction"—rather, it is seeking designations such as agriculture and forestry, which provide for ongoing uses without closing the door on the future;
- require and encourage orderly extraction and progressive rehabilitation so that aggregate extraction represents an interim land use activity with minimum disturbed areas at any one time;
- establish evaluation and approval procedures for new operations and for expanding existing operations including consideration of special features and resources;
- consider sand and gravel extraction in shallow channels and on islands in Georgian Bay, consistent with preservation of fisheries habitat and aesthetics; and
- require on public land and encourage on private land good operating standards to reduce the impact of existing and proposed operations.

C: minerals and fossil fuels

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for minerals and fossil fuels in southern Ontario is to provide for a strengthening of the contribution of these resources to provincial economic development and energy production.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral resources in Parry Sound District is to keep open as much Crown land and unalienated mining rights as possible for mineral exploration and development.

Specific mining production targets cannot be established because of difficulties in predicting market trends and assessing resource potential, and because actual production is primarily a responsibility of the private sector.

3. DISCUSSION

There are at present no operating mines in Parry Sound District. The district, however, has been an area of active exploration and some development in the past. Recently there has been a resurgence of interest in the district.

The potential for mining development in Parry Sound District is greatest in a significant area trending northeast from Conger and Cowper Townships to the district's eastern boundary, as shown on Map 4. This area lies within McDougall Township, McKellar Township and part of the Township of The Archipelago (formerly Conger and Cowper Townships). Occurrences in this area include copper, zinc, calcium carbonate, feldspar, garnet and numerous other minerals including anorthosite, an aluminum bearing rock. Low grade uranium occurrences have been found along the margins of this area.

In the future, demands for many minerals are expected to increase. Changing commodity values, technology, and the demand for energy sources may alter the relative importance of various minerals, and the potential of areas to support mining development. It is important that land continue to be available for exploration in order that deposits can be discovered as mineral values change.

A major difficulty related to mineral exploration in Parry Sound District is that much of the land with high mineral potential and known mineral occurrences is privately owned, often in organized municipalities. Much of this land is already developed or is zoned or committed to uses with which mineral development may be incompatible.

A second major difficulty is incomplete geological mapping and information to permit the definitive identification of areas likely to be suitable for exploration and development.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

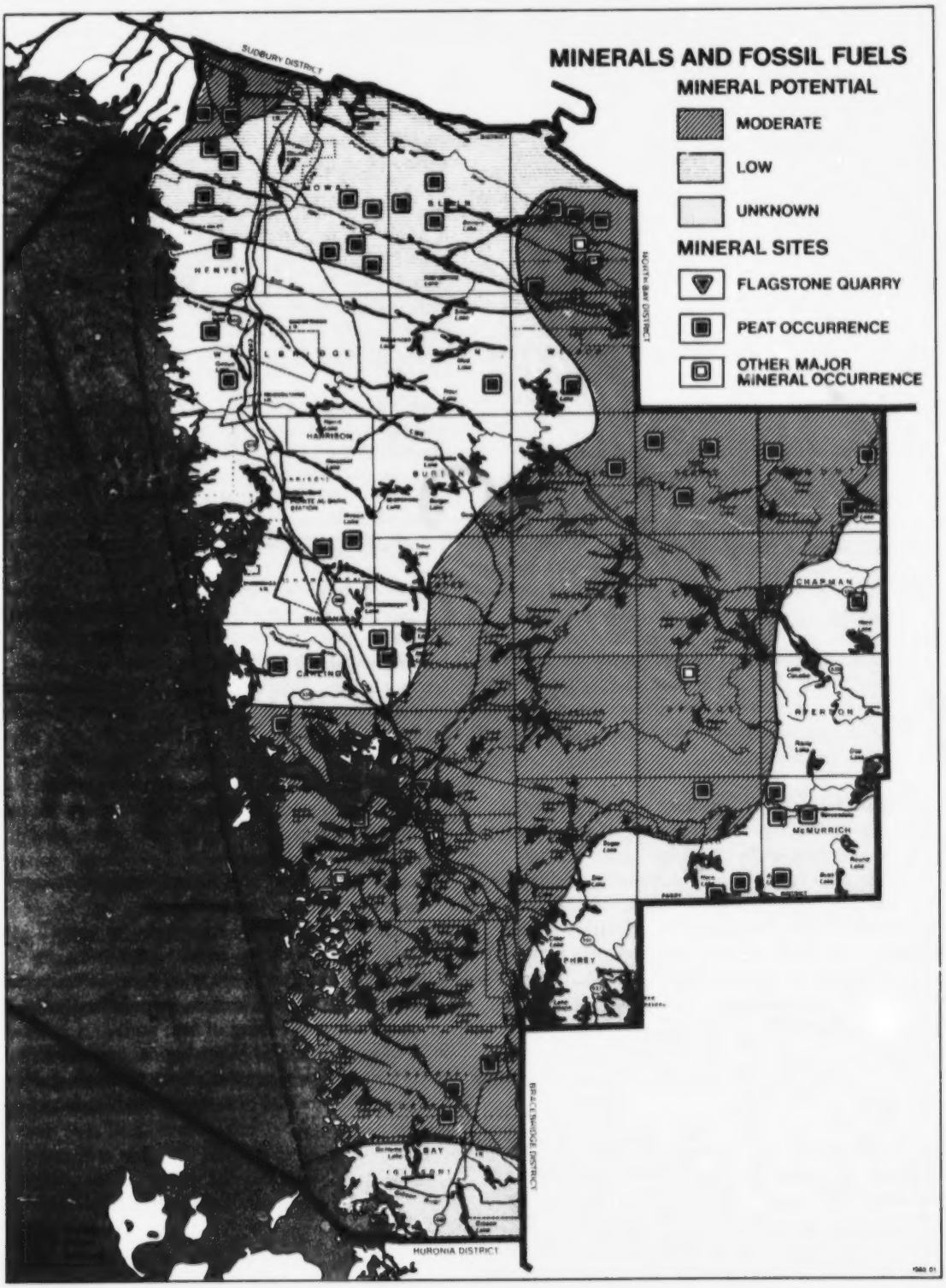
- ensure mineral values are evaluated before a permanent commitment of significant areas of public land to non-mining uses occurs. In areas where significant non-mineral values exist, the ministry will, where possible, permit exploration under controlled conditions before a permanent decision is made;
- consider permitting mineral exploration and extraction in candidate parks under controlled conditions in accordance with the interim use policy outlined under integrated resource management (page 5);
- encourage municipalities to support mineral exploration and extraction;
- in conjunction with other government agencies, encourage industry to bring new deposits into production as soon as economic conditions permit and encourage further domestic processing of ore; and
- delineate favourable geological areas and expand geoscience data base through collection, storage and dissemination of information.

MAP 4

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres
5 0 5 10 15 Miles

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, District
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Ward
- Indian Reserve
- Provincial Park
- Air Base
- Provincial Highways
- Railways



D: fisheries

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for fisheries management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for recreation and economic benefits consistent with the maintenance of healthy fish communities.

More specific objectives are:

Sport Fishing

- to meet demand within the limits of a wisely managed and rehabilitated resource;

Commercial Fishing

- to maintain a viable industry;

Bait Fishing

- to maintain current production; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to prevent the extinction of any native species.

2. TARGETS

The targets for fisheries in Parry Sound District are:

Sport Fishing

- to provide 2.03 million recreation opportunities by the year 2000;

Commercial Fishing

- to provide 0.18 million kilograms (0.39 million pounds) of fish annually by the year 2000;

Bait Fishing

- to provide, at a minimum, the present level of harvest of 41,000 dozen bait fish; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to ensure no native fish species become extinct.

3. DISCUSSION

The targets in terms of quantity of fish reflect the best estimates of sustainable harvest. These estimates are tentative and will be refined as new data become available.

The target for sport fishing in terms of recreation opportunities, provides for an expected moderate increase in demand for angling between now and the year 2000. The target requires the production of 0.66 million kilograms (1.45 million pounds) of fish annually.

The sport fishing target is based on all the inland water production and about 75 percent of the Georgian Bay production being available to the sport fishery. The target for commercial fishery proposes that 25 percent of the Georgian Bay production be available for commercial use. This is sufficient to permit historical catches to be maintained. The commercial fishery will not necessarily consist of a specific proportion of the sustainable yield of each fish species. The exact determination or proportions of sustainable yield for sport and commercial fishery will be recommended by the ministry's lake management committee.

The allocation of the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups will be based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social, and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in cooperative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

The maximum harvest of sport fish which could be sustained in inland lakes, as shown on Map 5, is estimated at about 0.11 million kilograms (0.25 million pounds) of which 22 percent could be cold water fish (e.g. trout, whitefish). Present production of inland lakes is thought to be considerably less than 0.11 million kilograms (0.25 million pounds) owing to over-harvesting and incomplete natural stocking.

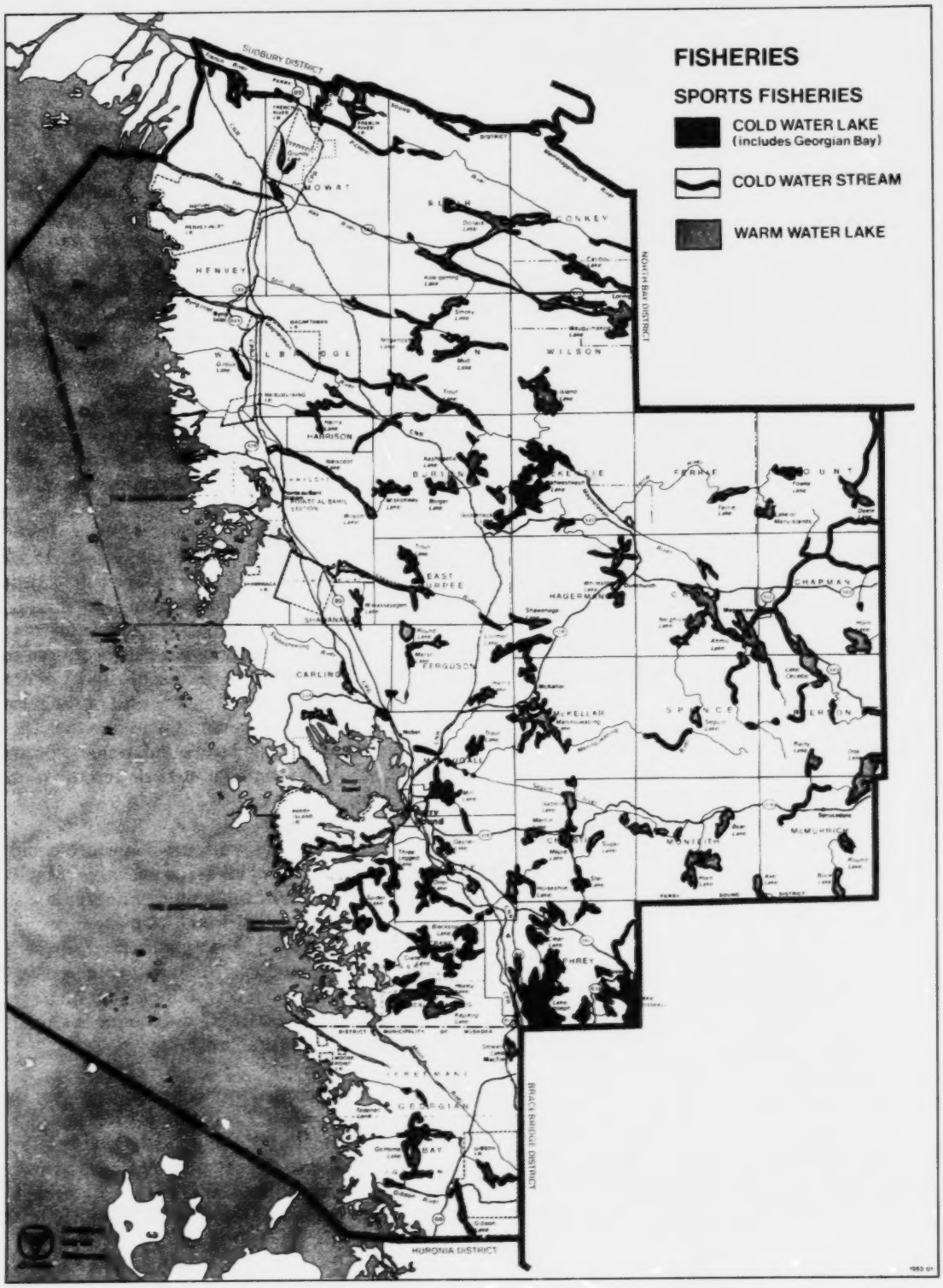
Total potential annual production of Georgian Bay is estimated at about 0.73 million kilograms (1.6 million pounds). Present production is less than this owing to the collapse of the lake trout population during the 1950's; the steady, and more recent decline in the abundance of whitefish;

MAP 5

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres
5 0 5 10 15 Miles

M.N.R. Administrative District
District Municipality, District
Town, Village, Township
Community
Ward
Indian Reserve
Provincial Park
Air Base
Provincial Highways
Railways



and the long-term but steady decline in walleye populations.

There are four major problems associated with achieving the targets in Parry Sound District:

- careful manipulation of harvest within the limits of the resource is difficult under present management and legislative controls and environmental stresses;
- contaminants, notably acid rain, may preclude the restoration of fisheries or the continued maintenance of existing populations;
- stocks of fish presently available from public and private hatcheries may have to be enhanced to permit either the re-establishment of preferred species (e.g. walleye, trout, bass) in degraded communities, or the introduction of such species to waters which, for one reason or another have never had populations of sport fish species most suitable to them; and
- the maintenance of water levels and flows for maximum fish production may conflict with the water levels needed for recreation or hydro-electric generation (e.g. Moon River).

Ultimately, the angler demand across southern Ontario for lake trout and other cold water fish could exceed the capacity to produce. This situation currently exists in some areas. To mitigate this situation, cold water fisheries resources have to be protected, and where necessary, rehabilitated.

The ministry's intention is to rehabilitate the fish communities of Georgian Bay. Rehabilitation will result in an increase in the volume of more desirable fish species, but a decrease in the volume of less desirable species, many of which are harvested commercially. Although historical catches will be maintained, a greater portion of the catch may comprise more desirable and valuable species.

Requirements for status Indians with treaty rights are provided for in the sport and commercial figures.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

The emphasis in fisheries management will be on the achievement of the targets from natural fish stocks:

- ensure harvests are consistent with the productivity of individual fish communities;
- protect critical fish habitat including spawning beds, nursery areas and water quality, and carry out restoration where necessary and possible. Specifically this will be achieved by:
  - protecting and managing existing natural self-sustaining fisheries, and those fisheries which can make a strong contribution to the achievement of targets;
  - directing efforts toward maintaining the status of self-sustaining fisheries;
  - making partially self-sustaining fisheries as self-sufficient as possible;
  - directing efforts in artificial fisheries toward producing as many fish as possible;
  - introducing cold water fisheries into lakes with potential but which are not now supporting such fish;
  - protecting cold water fisheries based upon the sensitivity of each waterbody to the impacts of development and shoreline alteration;
  - managing fisheries in response to fishing pressure and access. This may require the regulation of winter fishing for lakes under severe fishing pressure; and
  - designating spawning areas as fish sanctuaries under the *Game and Fish Act*;
- maintain the present diversity of fishing recreation;
- stock preferred species (e.g. walleye, trout, bass) in degraded fish communities and introduce such species (in particular speckled trout, rainbow trout) in suitable waters;
- manage entire fish communities rather than individual species;
- protect special fish habitat and rare species through appropriate designation or restrictions on access;
- restrict access in specific situations to maintain significant gene pools or to maintain high quality fishing experiences in relatively remote areas;
- monitor the impacts of contaminants, including acid rain, of fish communities; and
- maintain ministry controlled dams, so that water levels and flow will be maintained at or above established minimums to enhance the achievement of maximum fish production.

E: wildlife

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for wildlife management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for social and economic benefits from wildlife recreation and fur harvest consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

More specific objectives are:

Hunting

- to provide opportunities sufficient to maintain the present rate of participation and quality of hunting by residents;
- to maintain the contribution to the economy by non-resident hunters;

Trapping

- to sustain the maximum yield from wild furbearer populations while maintaining the present diversity of fur types.

Other Uses of Wildlife

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

2. TARGETS

The targets for wildlife management in Parry Sound District are:

Hunting

- to provide by the year 2000, 176,000 opportunities of hunting per annum, including 66,000 opportunities of big game hunting, 79,000 opportunities of small game hunting, and 31,000 opportunities of waterfowl hunting.

Trapping

- to manage populations of wild furbearers such that an average harvest of 37,000 pelts can be achieved by the year 2000, while maintaining present species diversity; and

Other Uses of Wildlife

- to ensure no native wildlife species become extinct.

A target for wildlife viewing has not been quantified owing to the difficulty of measuring this activity and assessing the influence of management actions. Viewing targets will be defined through ongoing policy development and will be incorporated into the *Land Use Guidelines* at an appropriate opportunity.

3. DISCUSSION

The fur target provides for an increase in fur harvest to the year 2000 of about 10 percent from present levels. This is less than the total estimated sustainable yield but is considered appropriate given the imprecision of estimates of sustainable harvest for fur species and the fact that beaver in Parry Sound District are at a cyclic maximum in their population. It may be difficult to maintain the present population for the 20 year planning period.

The targets for small game and waterfowl hunting provide for present rates of participation in those activities to be maintained at present levels of success (average 1 animal harvested per outing). The targets provide for a moderate increase in small game and waterfowl hunting opportunities. This increase is consistent with the anticipated increase in the Ontario population and the resultant increase in demand in Parry Sound District. Present populations of small game waterfowl either produced in, or migrating through, the district are capable of supporting this increase, provided existing habitat is maintained.

The target for big game hunting provides for a moderate increase in use accompanied by an increase in hunting success to 20 percent (1 hunter

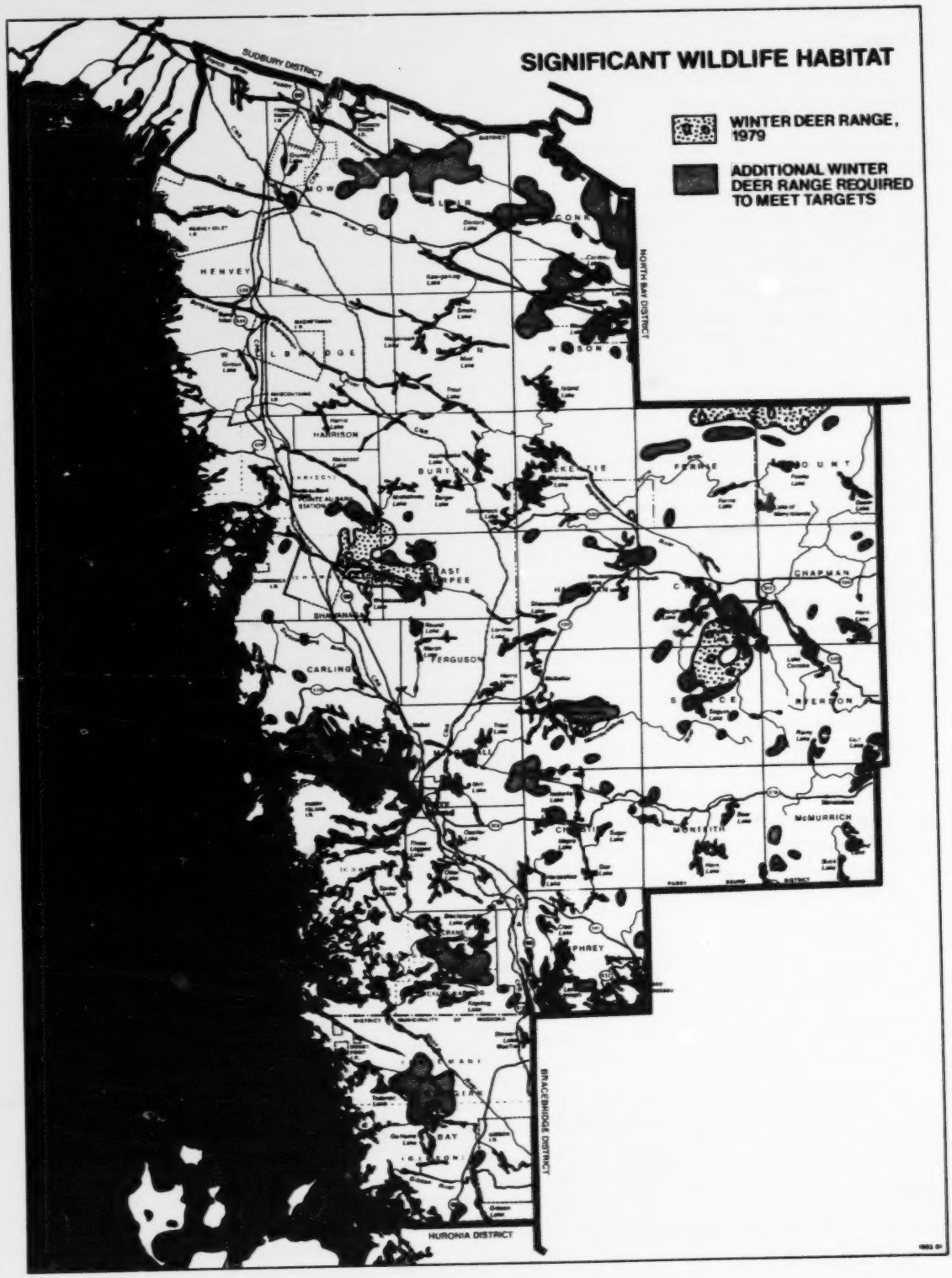
MAP 6

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

M.N.R. Administrative District
District Municipality, District
Town, Village, Township
Community
Ward
Indian Reserve
Provincial Park
Air Base
Provincial Highways
Railways



in 5 successful). Achievement of the big game target is contingent on the establishment of higher deer populations in the district. This can only occur with intensive management of traditional deer yarding areas, shown on Map 6, and with the increased timber targets provided for in the forestry target.

In the future, as deer populations increase, moose are expected to decrease.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

To achieve the targets for fur production and wildlife recreation in Parry Sound District:

- protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private land, and ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identify endangered, threatened or rare species, and significant populations of wildlife species (both non-game and game), and protect or manage these populations if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives and targets;
- work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- encourage greater non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife; in particular, endangered, threatened or rare species;
- provide extension and wildlife management (e.g. supplementary feeding, fur management) services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism;
- prepare management plans for all important wildlife habitat;
- encourage the maintenance or development of access to private lands;
- acquire critical habitat areas where necessary and feasible;
- maintain ministry access and encourage the retention of municipal access to lands important for wildlife uses;
- take specific control action where wildlife destroys domestic animals or where wolves and coyotes harass deer in yarding areas;
- provide enforcement of the *Game and Fish Act* sufficient to maintain wildlife populations;
- ensure that important wildlife values of wetlands are protected;
- manage resources within winter yarding areas to meet the needs of wintering deer, including supplementary feeding, browse cutting, trail packing and predator control;
- consider cutting practices in conifer stands outside of deer yards which will benefit wildlife, and will protect critical wildlife cover, provided such practices are not in conflict with recognized silvicultural systems;
- maintain to the extent feasible the existing density of beaver ponds and natural wetlands in the district as habitat for furbearers and waterfowl;
- encourage logging activity which results in creation of small openings to provide a variety of successional stages of forest provided that such practices are not in conflict with recognized silvicultural techniques;
- maintain some areas of the district as relatively remote, to provide high quality hunting experiences and to provide natural refuges for wildlife;
- provide opportunities for viewing wildlife in its natural surroundings; and
- promote trapper education and hunter safety training programs.

F: provincial parks

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives for the provincial parks system in southern Ontario are:

Protection

- to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario;

Recreation

- to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences; and

Tourism

- to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and express the distinctive regions of the province.

2. TARGETS

The targets for the provincial park system in Parry Sound District are:

Protection

- Earth Science to protect provincially significant, representative and special earth science features in Parry Sound District which contribute to the representation of the thirty-five geological environments of southern Ontario;
- Life Science to protect provincially significant life science features in Parry Sound District which contribute to the representation of each vegetative site type in the three site regions in southern Ontario;
- Historical Resources to protect provincially significant landscape-related prehistorical and historical resources which contribute to representation of the fourteen themes of southern Ontario's history;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Parry Sound District; and

Recreation and Tourism(1)

- to provide annually, by the year 2000, the following recreation opportunities for residents and visitors to provincial parks in Parry Sound District:
  - Day Use
    87,000 swimming opportunities
    34,000 picnicking opportunities
  - Extended Use
    445,000 camping opportunities
  - Backcountry
    23,000 backcountry opportunities.

3. DISCUSSION

The provincial park targets are achieved through specific park classes and zones within those classes. There are six classes of provincial parks: wilderness, nature reserve, natural environment, waterway, historical, and recreation. In addition to provincial parks, protection targets may also be achieved through agreements with other agencies and private landowners.

Currently, there are five provincial parks in Parry Sound District. To achieve the provincial park targets, it would be necessary to retain these parks, establish additional parks, and protect certain features outside of the park system.

To assist in meeting the protection objective, the ministry is identifying a system of areas of natural and scientific interest.

Areas of natural and scientific interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, or education.

Areas of natural and scientific interest may vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the ministry's protection objective.

Areas of natural and scientific interest encourage the protection of additional areas not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage.

Within the context of areas of natural and scientific interest, the ministry has identified a number of significant earth and life science features within the district. A number of these features occur in existing and candidate provincial parks. Others, Axe Lake and Seguin River Gorge, occur on private land and appropriate protection will be sought through agreements with private landowners.

Two additional sites having potential as areas of natural and scientific interest have recently been identified and are being examined to determine their significance. These are rock outcrops on Highway 69 and on the North Road.

(1) The targets for recreation and tourism are expressed in terms of opportunities to swim, picnic, camp and canoe trip in provincial parks. These activities have been chosen as representative uses because quantifiable facilities are required for them. Other activities occur and are important in provincial parks; however, the selected activities are measurable and provide useful indicators of the amount of activity occurring.

When inventories are complete additional earth and life science features and historical resources of significance, and other areas of natural and scientific interest may be identified in the district.

The recreation targets recognize the importance of Parry Sound area as a recreation area and the significance of the recreation resource of the district. The targets provide for a moderate increase in the provision of provincial park recreation and ensure the continued availability of remote wilderness and semi-wilderness recreation within provincial parks in southern Ontario through the establishment of the Blackstone Harbour candidate park.

Additionally, the ministry will manage Crown lands in Parry Sound District to ensure that extensive areas remain relatively remote and continue to provide high quality recreation and tourism in a wilderness-like setting.

Additions to the park system in terms of recreation opportunities will relate directly to the distinctive nature of provincial parks and will be complementary to, rather than competitive with, the private sector and other agencies.

Existing and potential recreation opportunities as well as resource significance are summarized in Table 1. The locations of existing and proposed facilities are identified on Map 7.

The major issues related to achievement of park targets and objectives which had to be dealt with during the preparation of the *Land Use Guidelines* were:

- when parks are established, traditional users may be displaced. In the case of Parry Sound District, these include the forest industry, hunters and trappers;
- the area with wilderness potential in Brown and Wilson Townships and along the Magnetawan River and which had been considered for identification as candidate wilderness and waterway provincial parks is very important for forest production and trapping. The area also includes numerous cottages and hunt camps and has served as a traditional area for remote recreation and tourism; and
- the area of the proposed natural environment park at Blackstone Harbour has mineral potential. Interest in the area has been demonstrated by the mining industry.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- manage existing parks to contribute to target achievement;
- manage those areas identified as candidate parks (Round Lake, O'Donnell Point, Blackstone Harbour) according to the direction outlined in Chapter IV, Strategies for Integrated Resource Management, in order to ensure that park values are protected. Mineral exploration and extraction may be permitted in candidate provincial parks (under controlled conditions provided park values are not jeopardized) in accordance with the mineral resources policy of this document. Mineral exploration is also recommended for continuation in the Blackstone Harbour candidate when it is brought into regulation under the *Parks Act*;
- ensure that park reserves not specifically designated for current target achievement but with some earth or life science values, are retained in a reserve status until suitable alternative sites are found. Existing park reserves at Shawanaga and MacDonald Bay with representation values similar to sites in the Brown/Wilson area will be removed from reserve status once appropriate sites in Brown/Wilson are secured. The ministry will investigate removing the small wilderness area in Blair Township from regulation in the context of establishing better representation in the Brown/Wilson area;
- develop alternate means to meet specific targets; for example, the management of campgrounds within provincial parks might be undertaken by the private sector or special interest groups with appropriate agreement and incentives, provided the facilities are developed, maintained and operated to provincial standards;
- before establishing new provincial parks ensure:
  - an opportunity for all interests to present their views and to identify areas of concern;
  - an examination of the options which may exist to meet the needs of all interests; and
  - an economic and social analysis of each option whenever appropriate;
- where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on Crown lands, the ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values;
- where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on private land, the ministry will ensure that landowners are aware of these features and seek cooperation in their protection. This does not necessarily indicate any intent of the ministry to acquire such land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land;
- seek to identify, document, and protect significant earth science, life science, and landscape-

TABLE 1 ACHIEVEMENT OF PROVINCIAL PARK TARGETS IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

Sites	Management by Park Class or Agreement	Protection/Heritage Appreciation[1]			Recreation/Tourism Opportunities/Facilities						
					Swimming		Picnicking		Camping		Backcountry Opportunities
		Earth Science	Life Science	Historical	Opp. (000's)	Metres of Beach	Opp. (000's)	# Picnic Tables	Opp. (000's)	Campsites	Opp. (000's)[2]
Total Target (Year 2000)					87	1,530	34	159	445	2,052	23
Existing Opportunities and Representation											
Grundy	NE	L	P	U	12	300	11	52	113	521	—
Killbear	NE	R	P	R	21	310	3	14	194	895	—
Limestone Islands	NR	P	P	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oastler	REC	—	—	—	10	120	10	47	32	148	—
Sturgeon Bay	REC	L	R	—	3	40	2	9	18	83	—
Existing Total					46	770	26	122	357	1,647	—
Available Potentials in Candidate Parks											
Blackstone Harbour	NE	P	P	R	37	660	6	28	88	406	23
O'Donnell Point	NR	P	P	U	4	100	2	9	—	—	—
Round Lake	NR	R	R	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest											
Axe Lake	AGREE	R	P	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seguin River Gorge	AGREE	R	R	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL POTENTIAL					41	760	8	37	88	406	23
TOTAL EXISTING POTENTIAL					87	1,530	34	159	445	2,053	23

Notes: (1) Park Classes

NE	—	*Natural Environment*
NR	—	*Nature Reserve*
REC	—	*Recreation*
WILD	—	*Wilderness*
WATER	—	*Waterway*
HIST	—	*Historical*
AGREE	—	*Agreement*

Resource Significance

P	—	*Provincial*
R	—	*Regional*
L	—	*Local*
U	—	*Unknown*
—	—	*Nil*

(2) In Parry Sound District existing provincial parks are not managed to provide backcountry recreation opportunities. Backcountry recreation includes some canoe tripping in remote areas.

related prehistorical and historical resources;

- maintain a registry of areas of natural and scientific interest; and,
- the Brown/Wilson and Magnetawan River areas have been deleted as candidate provincial parks and will be managed as a special Crown land management area which provides both recreation in a remote setting and resource production, and which provides for protection of significant natural features. This area will be referred to as the Parry Sound Wildlands.

MAP 7

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

M.N.R. Administrative District
District Municipality, District
Town, Village, Township
Community
Ward
Indian Reserve
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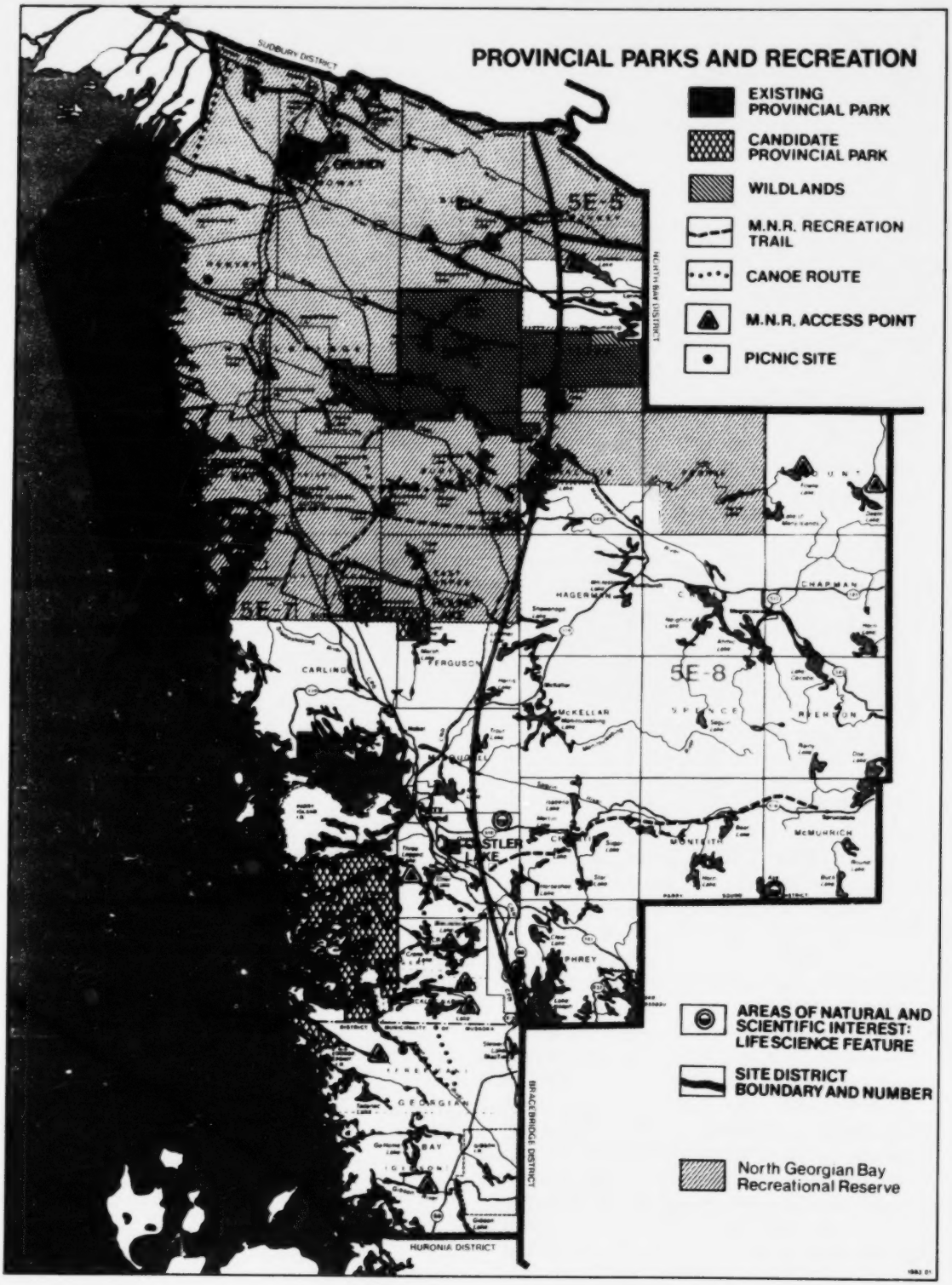

G: general recreation

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry's recreation management efforts are directed primarily to hunting, fishing and provincial parks. There are a number of other activities which the ministry carries out for which no objectives have been developed. Tentative objectives for other recreation activities are:

- to provide and to encourage a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from day use to backcountry experiences;
- to identify, select and protect provincially significant natural and cultural resources; and
- to provide an economic contribution through tourism and its related industries.

2. TARGET

Specific targets for general recreation in southern Ontario have not been established as yet by the ministry. However, in the Algonquin Region, future demands for typical general recreation activities were estimated to assist districts in contributing to the achievement of general recreation objectives by retaining the option of providing additional opportunities and by supporting the maintenance of existing facilities.

3. DISCUSSION

The ministry has relied in the past, and will continue to rely on other agencies and the private sector for the provision of many recreation opportunities. This means that meeting future needs may be contingent upon the participation of these groups.

In Parry Sound, demands to the year 2000 for selected general recreation activities appear to be as follows: 71,000 backcountry opportunities (450 kilometres of canoe routes); 122,000 snowmobiling opportunities (580 kilometres of trails); 44,500 cross-country skiing opportunities (100 kilometres of trails); and 68,000 hiking opportunities (270 kilometres of trails).

Table 2 summarizes the annual recreation opportunities available and the projections of demand for public land outside provincial parks in Parry Sound District.

Furthermore, to maintain consistency with the tentative objectives, the district should give consideration to: the protection of significant program areas; protection to the significant Georgian Bay and inland lakes recreation-tourism landscape; and encouragement and support of complementary private sector development.

The Georgian Bay shoreline in Parry Sound District is an internationally significant recreation resource. This significance was recognized in the passing of the *North Georgian Bay Recreation Reserve Act*. This Act and its associated land use plan acknowledge the value of both the immediate shoreline and a large area of land and numerous inland lakes which exhibit the same austere, rugged features as the Georgian Bay shoreline—shallow soils and bare bedrock with white and red pine forests. This area of significance also includes some of the major river systems in the district, including the Magnetawan River and Still River.

The general recreation objective recognizes that the provincial interest is not limited to areas specifically designated as parks.

The projected increases that are identified also recognize that the remainder of Parry Sound District, while not of international significance, is nonetheless an important recreation area and that recreational values should be protected as they contribute to the local economy. The ministry, in conjunction with other government agencies and the private sector is responsible for providing a wide variety of recreation activities including camping, swimming, boating, canoeing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and hiking in Parry Sound District.

TABLE 2 ANNUAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES TO THE YEAR 2000

Recreation Activities	1980-81 Opportunities (length of trails)	Additional Opportunities to Year 2000 (length of trails)	Tentative Target Opportunities to Year 2000 (length of trails)
Backcountry	53,000 (380 km)	32,000 (210 km)	71,000 (450 km)
Snowmobiling	79,000 (380 km)	42,000 (200 km)	122,000 (580 km)
Cross-country Skiing	— —	44,000 (100 km)	44,000 (100 km)
Hiking	16,000 (60 km)	52,000 (210 km)	68,000 (270 km)

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- maintain the current level of service of access points and boat-in picnic sites;
- conduct its activities so as to maintain or enhance the quality of the recreation landscape of Parry Sound;
- retain existing canoe routes and trails as shown on Map 7, and designate additional routes and trails to provide for increases in demand for recreation activity as the need arises;
- ensure that some areas of the district remain relatively remote in order that high quality backcountry recreation can continue to be provided to both residents and visitors;
- manage the area termed the "Parry Sound Wildlands" as a special Crown land management area, which provides cottaging, hunting, fishing, canoeing and other extensive recreation and tourism in a remote setting, and which protects significant natural features, while continuing to provide benefits related to resource products industries. (This Crown land management area was formerly identified as the Brown/Wilson candidate Wilderness Park and the Magnetawan River candidate Waterway Park;
- participate in efforts to improve the coordination of recreation assistance programs. To this end, the ministry will cooperate with and provide advisory services to municipalities in planning and developing recreation areas and facilities;
- assist groups and agencies through the granting of permission to develop recreational trails on appropriate public lands. The ministry will also maintain contact with local trail clubs, and will provide advice on the development and management of facilities by these and other suppliers of general recreation; and
- assist local agencies in identifying provincially, regionally and locally significant features and protect such features on public land and encourage their protection on private land through official plans and zoning by-laws.

H: land administration

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective is to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's public land and water resources.

2. TARGETS

Specific land administration targets have not been developed since these activities are carried out to assist in the achievement of other ministry and government objectives.

MAP 8

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, District
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Ward
- Indian Reserve
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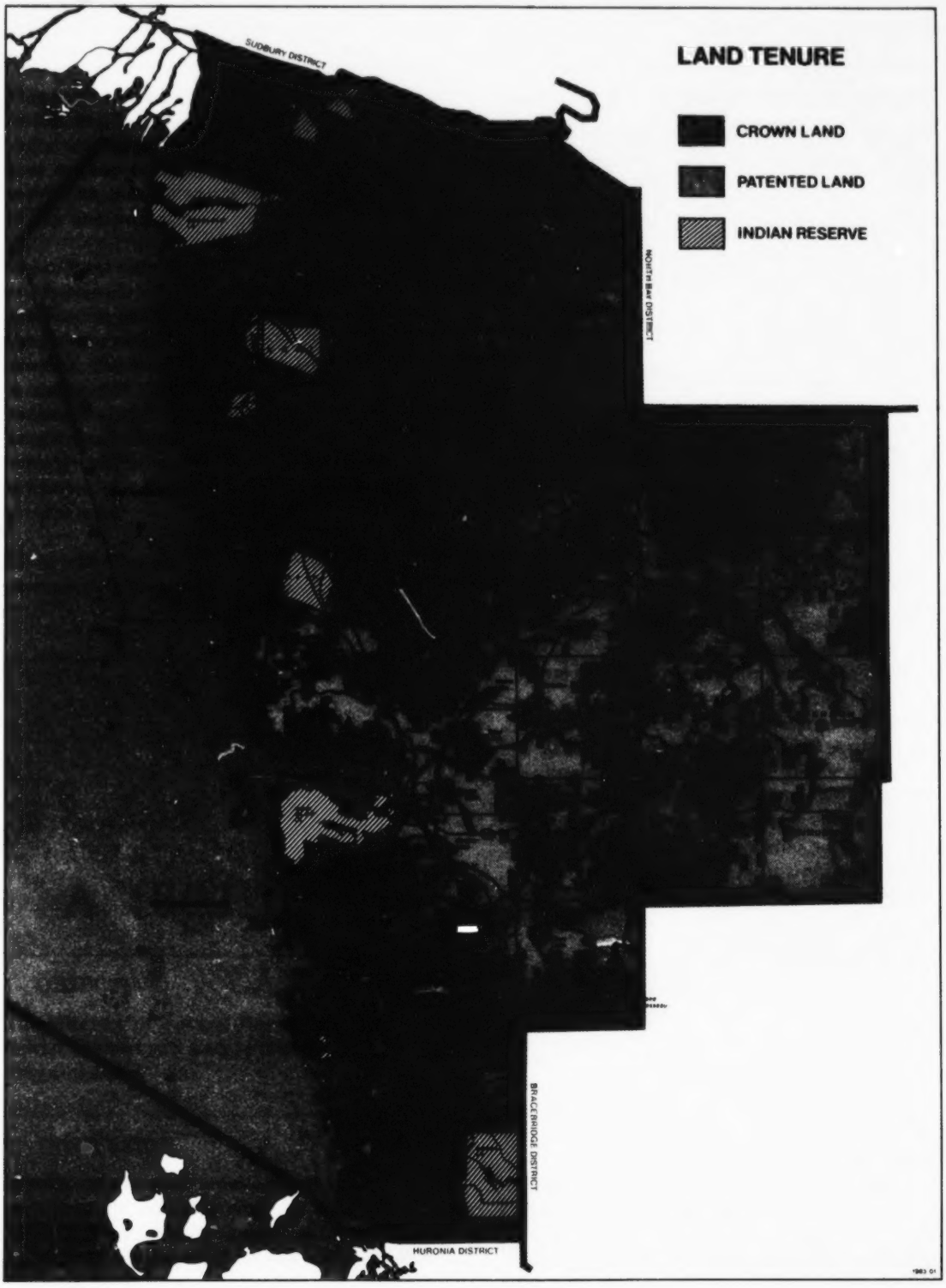
- Railways



3. DISCUSSION

Guidance for land and water activities is provided as part of each program. The ministry's overall approach to lands and waters management is further identified in policies related to integrated management, the environment and public safety.

Map 8 identifies the location of Crown lands and waters.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- dispose of public land for development including public land on Georgian Bay, for purposes other than cottaging and recreational hunting/angling camps, providing:
  - land of similar capability, suitability and site characteristics is not available privately;
  - disposition will not result in competition with the sale of private land for similar purposes or depress the market value of private land in the district;
  - public land will not be available for cottaging development. A large amount of private land is available and suitable for this type of development;
  - no additional recreational camps, for hunting or angling, will be provided on public lands;
  - disposition will not result in restrictions on adjacent resource use;
  - disposition is consistent with official plan policies and will meet the requirements of zoning by-laws; and
  - disposition will complement private land development;
- develop and maintain access roads essential to resource development on public land in accordance with approved land use plans, resource management plans, work plans and approved operating guidelines; and
- maintain the public proprietary interest in public land by:
  - controlling unauthorized uses and occupations such as illegal buildings, dredging and filling, and littering;
  - initiating and administering appropriate regulation on private land in unorganized territories where such regulation of development is required to meet ministry program objectives and targets; and
  - maintaining up-to-date records of land grants.

This section outlines general direction which will be followed by each program of the ministry to ensure management integration. The direction does not necessarily apply to any one program more than another and is not necessarily specific to any one land area.

The natural resources of Parry Sound District which provide recreation, tourism and industrial benefits are well interspersed. In many cases, the same resource is required to provide a variety of benefits. The ministry will not normally separate or assign discrete areas of land for each program. Rather, multiple use management and program integration will be carried out. Therefore, the ministry in Parry Sound will seek to achieve the objectives of a number of programs in the same general area.

Some activities are clearly not compatible. For example, the protection of a specific plant community and the harvest of that community are normally not compatible. Extraction of the gravel from a shoal is normally not compatible with protecting that site for fish spawning. Shoreline development is usually not compatible with the provision of wilderness recreation. In such cases, restrictions on use or the physical separation of activities may be necessary.

Where restrictions involve large areas of land or water, special identification of these areas may be necessary. These areas are described in the general resource areas section.

Where restrictions involve relatively small areas of land and water, special identification may not be necessary but the sites must be protected by special management. In this regard, the ministry in Parry Sound District has adopted the following additional directions to assist in program integration.

A: significant program areas

1. OBJECTIVE

The Ministry of Natural Resources in Parry Sound District will seek to protect significant program areas.

2. DISCUSSION

Significant program areas are sites which clearly contribute to the achievement of ministry targets and which may require some measure of protection or special management if targets are to be achieved.

Significant program areas are normally small site-specific features. Examples are: spawning beds and nursery areas for fish; habitat of endangered species; and representative plant communities. These sites are generally not designated in the *Land Use Guidelines* since:

- some sites (e.g. eagle nests) are very sensitive to the type of human activity which might be encouraged by their identification; and
- inventories are incomplete.

Where significant program areas are more exten-

sive (e.g. deer yards), they have been identified as general resource areas on Map 9 (back pocket).

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

The ministry will protect significant program areas when undertaking its activities and will encourage the protection of such sites on private lands through the municipal planning process. As new sites or resource areas are identified, these will be treated as significant program areas.

B: areas of special interest

1. OBJECTIVE

The ministry will attempt to carry out its management activities such that areas of special interest are not destroyed.

2. DISCUSSION

Areas of special interest include site-specific features and resources of public interest which are not specifically related to program targets. Examples include unique site-specific habitat for wildlife other than endangered species or species specifically managed for hunting and trapping. Also included are features of cultural and historical interest and areas of local significance (e.g. a stand of virgin pines).

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- To ensure that ministry activities do not unnecessarily destroy these features, the ministry will maintain an up-to-date listing and mapping for consideration in resource management and use;
- The ministry will also identify such areas to municipalities and other agencies in the plan approvals process. However, the ministry will not oppose private development in order to protect these features.

C: modified management areas

1. OBJECTIVE

Modified management areas will normally be provided on Crown land, and encouraged on private land, on all shorelands. Modified management areas may also be provided or encouraged in other areas such as along roads and designated trails.

The purpose of modified management areas is to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments; and
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites.

2. DISCUSSION

Modified management areas are areas of land surrounding specific facilities, activity areas, or resource features, wherein certain resource management activities or land uses are either prohibited or constrained to ensure that objectives for adjacent facilities are not impaired.

Modified management areas will normally be managed by a two-zone concept, particularly along shorelands, where the inner zone is one of minimal disturbance and the outer zone is an area of more general use where certain aspects of management are carefully monitored.

They have the dual advantage of enhancing the quality of recreation and tourism in areas where resource extraction is occurring and of allowing resource extraction to be an accepted use in areas identified primarily for recreation and other uses.

As the name implies, modified management areas are not "no use zones" where all land uses or activities are prohibited. Instead, the prime purpose or intent is to provide a diminishing effect where one land use conflicts with another.

The exact nature of modified management areas and their size will vary related to site conditions, the features or resources being protected, and the activity from which they are separated.

Along all shorelands, a 120 metre (400 foot) modified management area[1] will normally be provided or encouraged. The extent of the two zones along shorelines will vary with local conditions such as topography,[2] soils and the nature of resource values being protected.

Along provincially and municipally maintained roads, and along ministry access roads with existing or potential for significant recreational use, a 120 metre (400 foot) modified management area may be provided or encouraged where appropriate.[3]

Along permanent or ministry designated trails and portages a 35 metre (115 foot) modified management area may be provided and encouraged where necessary.

Modified management areas will also be provided or encouraged for areas or sites which clearly contribute to achievement of ministry targets and which may require some measure of protection if targets are to be achieved. Examples include habitat of endangered species, and deer wintering areas.[4]

Modified management areas may be provided for special features such as cultural and historical sites, earth and life science resources and other resources of public interest which are not specifically related to program targets.[5]

Modified management areas may also be provided around recreation or tourism resources or establishments.

It is recognized that there may be many cases along roads, and trails or adjacent to important resources where modified management areas are neither necessary nor desirable. There may be other instances where it is necessary to exceed the extent of modified management areas identified above in the establishment of either the inner or outer zone.

There is flexibility to develop modified management areas according to site conditions and to the values being protected. Ultimately, each situation will be judged on its own merits.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

- management prescriptions will be developed and will be available for public review. For forest management activities, such prescriptions will be identified in operating plans, annual plans, and conditions stipulated in licences and cutting approvals;
- a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to shoreland areas, with special reference to

(1) Measured on the ground from the treed edge adjacent to the shore.

(2) For instance, the width of the minimum disturbance zone along shorelands should vary with slope as follows:

Slope (%)	*Zone Width (m)*
0	*15 (50 feet)*
10	*30 (100 feet)*
20	*40 (130 feet)*
30	*50 (165 feet)*
40	*60 (200 feet)*

(3) The zone is measured from the edge of the road right-of-way.

(4) Emphasis for the protection of these areas is also provided in general resource areas and under significant program areas.

(5) Emphasis for the protection of these areas is also provided under areas of special interest.

stream crossings;
- where the two zones are set out, the standards for management normally will be:

Minimum Disturbance Zone
- timber extraction and the construction of roads will not normally be permitted. The accumulation of slash, skid trails and roads and the operation of mechanized equipment normally will be prohibited;
- extraction of aggregates will not normally be permitted;
- mineral exploration will be permitted. Mine development will generally not be permitted within the minimum disturbance zone.

General Use Zone
- resource activities will be permitted with appropriate constraints to provide protection to the resources or features for which the modified management area was established.

D: ministry access road construction on public land

1. OBJECTIVE

Access roads will be developed and maintained to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources, taking into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for the residents of Ontario and other general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses.

2. DISCUSSION

To achieve the targets for timber production and also for future mineral development, access roads are required for resource extraction and management in areas of the district which are now remote. Extensive remote areas exist in Mowat, Blair, McConkey, Wallbridge, Ferguson, East Burpee, McDougall, Ferrie, Lount, Burton, Brown and Wilson Townships. Smaller remote or relatively inaccessible areas also exist in other townships.

These areas, however, provide recreation in a relatively remote setting. Access must be controlled if these areas are to continue to provide such experiences. Restrictions on location, construction and maintenance of access roads and on public access may also be necessary to provide wilderness recreation or to protect specific resources from overuse.

3. PROGRAM STRATEGY

Road construction and road maintenance for resource extraction and management will be guided by the following provincial standards:
- access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved ministry land use guidelines, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts;
- access road plans will be developed on a long-term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate;
  - to provide controlled access; or
  - to provide public access.

Furthermore,
- a comprehensive road construction and maintenance plan for ministry purposes will be prepared for the district consistent with these *Land Use Guidelines* and with the proposed provincial Ministry of Natural

Resources road standards. Much of the road construction planning will be conducted as part of forest management planning;

- primary access roads and haul roads will:
  - avoid significant program areas;
  - be located no closer than 0.8 kilometres (0.5 miles) from critical or important fisheries; and
  - be located no closer than 120 metres (400 feet) from all other lakes, rivers or major streams;
- bridges will:
  - avoid significant program areas;
  - involve minimum stream crossings; and
  - not cross any of the major watercourses in the district (e.g. Magnetawan);
- most roads will be seasonal and temporary. Specifically, winter haul roads or similar tertiary roads will be encouraged. Right-of-way widths will not exceed 9 metres (30 feet) and drainage structures will be temporary. Such roads are usually used for one or two seasons to provide access to a particular area and then abandoned until the next cutting cycle. They revegetate relatively quickly, often within two or three seasons. Where hauling distance or management requires higher quality roads, secondary roads with rights-of-way not exceeding 12 metres (40 feet), with road surface not greater than 4.8 metres (16 feet) plus turnout, temporary drainage and minimum gravel surface will be permitted. Such roads are usually used to provide access to an operating unit for periods of five to six years and then go unused for 10 to 15 years, during which time natural vegetation grows in from the edges and closes in the road. The road is normally opened up again in the next cutting cycle;
- primary roads providing all-weather use will only be permitted to provide access to a large, otherwise inaccessible area. Construction of these roads will adhere to the roads standards for class 'C' roads identified in the proposed provincial Ministry of Natural Resources' road standards;
- normally no roads will be permitted to cross a remote area (that is, there will be no new north/south or east/west linkages; nor will there be the incentive to create such linkages);
- where roads are constructed in remote areas, public access for recreation purposes will not be permitted;
- where roads are constructed in areas where protection of specific features is sought, minimum distances between roads may be established; and
- the location of sand and gravel pits, including borrow pits which are involved in supplying material for road construction, must conform to the setbacks from waterways and special features identified in the modified management area policy.

E: general resource areas

The *Parry Sound District Land Use Guidelines* identify how the ministry may use public lands, and influence the use of private land.

To this end, the general resource areas identified on Map 9 and on the pages which follow provide guidance for the management activities which could take place. On private land, the ministry may use the map and associated descriptions in developing and carrying out advisory and assistance programs and in making input to municipal plans and by-laws and plans of other agencies.

1. AREA A—MULTIPLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

a. Location

This area includes most of the Parry Sound District.

b. Intent

To provide and encourage provision of a wide variety of resource production and recreation opportunities.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities

- ministry management will be carried out

consistent with the general policies, program policies and strategies for integrated resource management identified in the preceding sections; and

- a major component of ministry management programs in this area will relate to advisory services and assistance to landowners to encourage wise management of private land.

2. AREA B – RESTRICTED ACCESS AREA

a. Location

Areas that are relatively inaccessible. They are, at present 1.6 kilometres (1 mile) from the nearest existing all weather road. This management area includes part of the following townships:

- Mowat, Blair, McConkey;
- Wallbridge, Mowat, Blair;
- McConkey, Ferguson, East Burpee, Burton, McDougall; and
- Ferrie and Lount.

b. Intent

To maintain an area of Parry Sound District which provides both opportunities for recreation in a relatively remote setting and opportunities for resource extraction.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities

- management of all programs will be carried out consistent with the general policies, program policies and strategies for integrated resource management identified in the preceding sections.

Additionally:

- public access for recreation purposes will be restricted to existing trails (and present means of access), and to boat-in, fly-in or walk-in. New roads established for resource management and extraction will be closed to public recreational use; and
- roads constructed for resource management and extraction will meet the following criteria:
  - access to each of the four remote areas will include no more than one primary access road. All other roads will be winter haul roads, or temporary summer roads; and
  - roads which completely cross a remote area or which cross major river systems within a remote area will not be permitted. That is, no new north/south or east/west road linkages will be permitted.

3. AREA C – EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Location

Existing provincial parks are Grundy in Mowat Township, Sturgeon Bay in the Township of The Archipelago Municipality (formerly Harrison Township), Killbear in Carling Township, Oastler in Foley Township, and Limestone Islands in Carling Township.

b. Intent

To provide a variety of natural and cultural landscapes and recreation settings to contribute to the achievement of provincial park targets for Parry Sound District.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities

- development or management will be controlled in accordance with the individual provincial park's master plan or interim management strategy; and
- the management of deer yarding areas within Killbear Park will be carried out consistent with the master plan which recognizes the need to increase deer populations in surrounding areas.

4. AREA D – CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT/NATURE RESERVE PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Location

Three candidate parks have been identified:

- the Round Lake Reserve is located in parts of Shawanaga, Ferguson and East Burpee Townships surrounding Round and Wiwassasegen Lakes;
- Blackstone Harbour Park Reserve is situated in the Township of The Archipelago Municipality (in what was formerly Cowper and Conger Townships), as shown on Map 7; and
- O'Donnell Point is a peninsula on Georgian Bay in the Township of Georgian Bay, south of the Town of Parry Sound.

b. Intent

To manage these candidate provincial parks in a manner that ensures protection of identified park values and enables the ministry to establish these areas as provincial parks in the future.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities

- all management will be carried out consistent with the general policies, program policies and strategies for integrated resource management identified in preceding sections.

Additionally:

- forest management may occur in the candidate parks providing it does not jeopardize the values associated with park designation. The degree of management allowed when the park is designated will depend on the park's classification and master plan;
- mineral exploration will be permitted prior to park designation under controlled conditions so that the park values of the area will not be

jeopardized. If exploration results in the discovery of an economic deposit, then accommodation will be made according to the specifics of the situation;
- sand and gravel extraction is prohibited; and
- in Blackstone Harbour, if mineral exploration is not complete before the area is brought into regulation under the *Provincial Parks Act*, then consideration will be given to allowing exploration to continue in the park under controlled conditions.

5. AREA E—PARRY SOUND WILDLANDS

a. Location

Parts of Brown and Wilson Townships and along the Magnetawan River from Wawashkesh Lake to Harris Lake.

b. Intent

To provide both opportunities for wilderness-like recreation and tourism (including cottaging, canoeing, hunting and fishing) and opportunities for resource development and use (including forest management and mineral exploration and development) and to protect significant natural features.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities

- all management will be carried out consistent with the general policies, program policies and strategies for integrated management identified in preceding sections.

Additionally:

- a modified management area will be provided along waterways comprising a 60 metre (200 foot) natural zone and either a 60 metre (200 foot) modified management zone or a skyline reserve, whichever is less, within which timber harvesting will be carefully regulated and no extraction of sand and gravel will be permitted. Guidelines will be developed related to mineral exploration in modified management areas to ensure recreation values are retained; and
- outside the modified management area, timber extraction will occur with the following restrictions:
  - no harvesting on sites identified by the ministry as containing unique, representative or rare plant communities;
  - management techniques will include commercial improvement thinnings for stands of the white and red pine working groups and uniform shelterwood cuts for the white pine working group;
  - management techniques in maple and other tolerant hardwood working groups will include improvement thinnings, selection harvest and uniform shelterwood cuts;
  - management techniques in the spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, red pine, poplar and white birch working groups may include some modified clear cutting; and
  - road construction will be permitted with the following additional restrictions;
    - one year-round access road will be permitted adjacent to the hydro corridor traversing the area. The road will be of a minimum width, quality and status to permit access for forest management. The purpose of this road is to provide all-weather access to the operating areas south of Noganosh Lake and in Wallbridge Township;
    - all other roads will be temporary and seasonal;
    - a road crossing of the Magnetawan river will not be permitted;
    - permanent bridges crossing the Still and Little Key Rivers will be permitted. The location and manner of construction of all bridges will be approved by the District Manager;
    - the road provisions for this area will be reviewed in five years; and
    - roads established for resource management and extraction will be closed to public recreational use. Public access for recreation and tourism purposes will be restricted to existing trails and associated means of travel and to boat-in, fly-in or walk-in means.

6. AREA F—GEORGIAN BAY SHORELINE

a. Location

Georgian bay islands and shoreline within 120 metres (400 feet) or skyline, whichever is greater, of Georgian Bay.

b. Intent

To protect on public land and encourage on private land the protection of the unique qualities of the Georgian Bay landscape.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities

- management of all programs will be carried out consistent with the general policies, program policies, and strategies for integrated resource management identified in preceding sections.

Additionally:

- timber harvest of live trees, including fuelwood harvest, will not be permitted on public land and will be discouraged on private land;
- sand and gravel extraction on public lands will be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated that such extraction will not adversely affect fishery or recreational values; and

- mineral exploration will be permitted on public land and encouraged on private land. Guidelines will be developed to ensure recreational values are protected.

7. AREA G—WINTER DEER RANGE

a. Location

Deer yards are scattered throughout the Parry Sound District. The winter deer habitat (or deer yards) is comprised mostly of conifer, with hemlock being the most important cover species.

b. Intent

To manage deer yards on public land and encourage the management of yarding areas on private land primarily for deer production.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities

- management of all programs will be carried out consistent with the general policies, program policies and strategies for integrated resource management identified in preceding sections.

Additionally:

- deer yard management plans will be based on the specific merits of each deer yard. Deer yards will be managed for optimum conifer canopy closure to provide adequate cover;(1)
- the construction or establishment of recreation trails traversing yards will be discouraged. Trails which are especially provided for wildlife viewing will be considered;
- roads will be permitted, but maintenance of roads (particularly winter maintenance) should be consistent with wildlife management objectives. The location should be specifically approved by wildlife program staff;
- sand and gravel extraction will not be permitted on public land and will be discouraged on private land; and
- mineral exploration can occur on public land. Exploration guidelines will be developed to ensure that the canopy cover in deer yards is not destroyed. Where mineral exploration occurs on private land, adherence to the guidelines will be encouraged.

8. AREA H—AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

a. Location

Two sites have been identified:

- Axe Lake is located in Monteith and McMurrich Townships. The vegetation in the vicinity of this lake is of eastern or Atlantic coastal plain origin, which is rare in Ontario; and
- Seguin River gorge, a crystalline limestone gorge of regional significance, is located in Christie Township.

b. Intent

To protect any geological and vegetation features of regional and provincial significance for educational and research benefits.

c. Direction for Ministry Activities

- management of all programs will be carried out consistent with the general policies, program policies and strategies for integrated resource management identified in the preceding sections.

Additionally:

- private landowners of these properties will be encouraged to manage these sites to protect their features.

(1) Optimum cover is generally defined as 50 percent of the yard in conifer with a 70 percent crown canopy closure in the conifer stand used for bedding. The degree of cover which must be maintained varies, however, based on the tree species present.

1. GENERAL

The means now exist to achieve the ministry targets in Parry Sound District, although the level of management intensity, the emphasis on advisory services and assistance programs, and public communications programs will all have to increase significantly. This must be accompanied by program assessment.

Management and operational plans provide more specific direction for management and the use of land and resources. Such plans will have due regard for the intent of the *Land Use Guidelines*. Existing management and operation plans which do not address the intent of this document will be appropriately amended.

Specifically, the ministry will achieve its objectives in Parry Sound District through:

- advisory services and assistance programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups for private land;
- input to and review of official plans and zoning by-laws, amendments, plans of subdivision, consent applications, and zoning orders under Section 35 of the *Planning Act* and review of specific development proposals;
- resource inventory on both public and private land;
- regular public consultation;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* (Section 13), in areas without municipal organization;
- specific conditions, e.g. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial Acts, e.g. *the Public Lands Act, the Mining Act, the Crown Timber Act,* etc.; and
- liaison and cooperation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Citizenship and Culture, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing, and Agricultural and Food.

2. PRIVATE LAND

Management of public land alone will not permit achievement of ministry targets, nor will it provide sufficient resources to meet the anticipated future needs for resource products, tourist industries, and for recreationists. Achievement of ministry targets in Parry Sound District is dependent upon management of private land. The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management.

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by those municipalities and the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under authority of the *Planning Act*.

Major ministry efforts must be directed toward:

- assisting and encouraging landowners to manage their land to provide natural resource benefits;
- influencing municipal decisions regarding private land use, such that important resources remain potentially available for resource extraction and recreational use; and
- ensuring landowners can easily and effectively obtain information on resource management.

3. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

a. Municipalities

The *Parry Sound District Land Use Guidelines* will serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in municipal planning.

The ministry will consult with municipal officials and landowners where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities. At this time the needs of other land users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on ministry programs or interests such as critical winter deer yards. In such situations the ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality, and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

In municipalities containing Crown land there may be situations where municipal planning documents do not permit land uses on Crown land indicated as preferred in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for under the *Planning Act*.

b. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
The ministry recognizes the importance of agriculture. On private land, the ministry normally will not encourage or support activities or land uses which result in a long-term loss of the amount of land in agricultural production. The ministry will encourage forestry, recreation and other compatible uses on high capability land presently not in agricultural production.

Generally, on public land the ministry will maintain high capability agricultural land, or other sites as identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in uses which do not preclude the long-term use of these lands for agriculture—should agricultural use become necessary or desirable.

c. Ministry of the Environment
The Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the Ministry of the Environment in meeting the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and will work closely with that ministry in monitoring impacts on the environment related to natural resources.

The two ministries have jointly developed guidelines, in this regard, related to water quality and fisheries issues.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for identifying the fisheries values of a waterbody with respect to meeting the Ontario Government's fisheries mandate. This identification is based on the *Land Use Guidelines* and, as developed, local fisheries management plans. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for determining existing water quality and predicting the effects of proposed development on water quality. The latter information is used by the two ministries to assess potential effects on fisheries values.

d. Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
The ministry recognizes the importance of sites of historical or cultural significance. The ministry will work with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to identify known sites and to establish appropriate management prescriptions.

e. Ministry of Tourism and Recreation
The ministry recognizes the significant contribution of recreational and tourism pursuits to the social well-being of residents of the province. In fact, part of this ministry's outdoor recreation objective is to ensure a continuous contribution to our economy from tourism and to maintain the significant recreational values of the area.

The ministry will cooperate with and assist the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation and the tourist industry in encouraging tourism development where appropriate.

APPENDIX

A: highlights of the ministry's public consultation program

In southern Ontario, public involvement in ministry planning began with the development of the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy* which outlines the objectives, targets and general direction which the ministry proposes to pursue. Public consultation in the preparation of the *Parry Sound District Land Use Guidelines* began with the holding of 'open houses' in July, 1980, in the Town of Parry Sound. At that time the public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area. A handout was prepared outlining the ministry objectives and policies.

In July, 1982, a draft *Parry Sound District Land Use Strategy* was released and in July and August five additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed in the *Land Use Strategy* and to invite public comment. These were held in the Town of Parry Sound, Port Severn, Britt, Port Loring and Magnetawan. Candidate provincial parks, commercial and sport fishing were popular issues raised at the open houses. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses, the ministry held special meetings for the municipalities and commercial fishermen at their request.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, these *Land Use Guidelines* were prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the district summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the proposed *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager.

Copies of all comments received by November 1, 1982, are available for viewing in the Parry Sound District office, the ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program are found in the *Summary of Public Responses on the Parry Sound District Strategy* which is available at the district office.

TABLE A1 SUMMARY OF CONTACTS (up to November 1, 1982)

Number of Background Information Open Houses	
(occasions)	2
(locations)	1
Background Open House Attendance	120
Number of Draft Strategy Open Houses	
(occasions)	7
(locations)	5
Comment Sheets Distributed (at open house and upon request)	800
Telephone Calls Received	17
Speeches Made	0
Meetings with Municipalities	1
Meetings with Conservation Authorities	n/a
Meetings with Other Agencies	1
Meetings with Interest Groups	1
Interviews with Media	2

TABLE A2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES (up to November 1, 1982)

Response Documentation \ Category of Respondent	Individual	Government Agency	M.P.P.	Municipality	Interest Group[1]	Industry (Co. or Assoc.)[1]	All Categories
Background Open House Comment Sheet[2]							
Background Open House Record of Conversation[2]							
Draft Strategy Open House Record of Conversation	5			1	1		7
Draft Strategy Comment Sheet	40				5	3	48
Letter/Brief	110	6	1	1	28	6	152
Record of Conversation	1	1			1		3
Total	156	7	1	2	35	9	210

(1) The only responses which are included in the Interest Group and Industry columns are those which were received from official representatives.
(2) Comments at the Background Information Open Houses in 1980 were directed toward the mapping that was on display, not toward ministry policy.

Backcountry Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and/or backpacking in remote areas accessible only on foot or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Provincial Park
An area designated in ministry *Land Use Guidelines* which may be given official status as a park at some future date.

Canopy
The cover of branches and foliage formed by tree crowns.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Cold Water Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support cold water fish species, such as trout, whitefish, cisco.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired. In this report Crown land and public land are used synonymously.

Deer Yard
An area having available shelter and food, in which deer are usually found during the winter.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of provincial significance have been identified.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts, including beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, fisher, marten, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Gene Pools
Collective name for all the genes of a particular population.

Goal
A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Lands
Lands which, because of their physical characteristics in combination with their locations, present a risk for their occupants; including loss of life, property damage, and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Theme Segments
Theme segments represent an important phase of a distinctive activity which took place in a specific time and place within Ontario.

Intolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: poplar and white birch. The term "intolerant" refers to the sensitivity of these species to shade.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Licence of Occupation
A licence giving permission to use and occupy public land for a specific purpose.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial significance has been identified.

Management Plan
A detailed plan identifying how a resource is to be managed consisting of special direction for the achievement of policies, targets and objectives.

Mineral Aggregate
Composed of gravel, sand, stone.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Natural Environment Park
An area incorporating outstanding recreational landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the province, and protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Objective
A quantifiable and attainable end which the ministry's efforts are intended to accomplish.

Occasion
A measure of actual recreational use describing the number of times a recreation resource or facility is used by individuals in a given time period. An occasion is considered not to exceed one day in duration.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (including human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Production Forest Land
An area dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Productive Forest Land
Land bearing or capable of bearing timber of merchantable character and not withdrawn from such use.

Program
An activity undertaken by the ministry providing a service or managing a particular resource.

Recreation Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Saw Log
A log considered suitable in size and quality for producing sawn lumber.

Selection Harvest
The removal of mature trees, either as scattered individuals or in small groups, at relatively short intervals and repeated indefinitely. The objective is representation of all age-classes distributed throughout the stand.

Shelterwood Cut
The removal of mature trees in a series of two or more cuts for the purpose of obtaining natural regeneration under the shelter of the trees that are left.

Short Log
A short length of sawn timber generally less than 1.8 metres (6 feet) long.

Site Class
A measure of relative productive capacity of a site for timber production.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landforms follows a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Staking
Claiming a title or right to a parcel of Crown land by placing posts identifying a parcel of land for pursuing mineral exploration, to satisfy the legal requirements of the *Mining Act*.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land other than the mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Tolerant Hardwoods
Includes the following tree species: sugar maple,

beech, basswood, yellow birch, red oak and white ash. The term "tolerant" refers to the ability of these species to tolerate moderate levels of shade.

Veneer Log
A log considered suitable in size and quality for producing veneer (a thin sheet of wood of uniform thickness).

Waterway Park
An area of outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wetlands
Lands which are presently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests (swamps), wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience expansive solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature.

Working Group
Tree stands having the same predominant species, and managed under the same rotation and broad silvicultural system.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken in that year.

MAP 9

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometres

5 0 5 10 15 Miles

1:250000

M.N.R. Administrative
District Municipality,
Town, Village, Townsh
Community
Ward
Indian Reserve
Provincial Park
Air Base
Provincial Highways
Railways

GENER

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

SUDBURY DISTRICT
French River
PARRY SOUND
69
FRENCH RIVER I.R.
CNR
GRUNDY LAKE
The Key
Henvey Inlet
HENVEY INLET I.R.
HENVEY
526
Byng Inlet
Byng Inlet
645
Giroux Lake
CPR
Magnetawan
MAGNETAWAN I.R.
NAISCOUTAING I.R.
Shirt River
Key River
522
CPR
MOWAT
BLAIR
Dollars Lake
Kawigamog Lake
Smoky Lake
Nipanosh Lake
Mud Lake
WILSON
Loring
Island
NORTH BAY DISTRICT

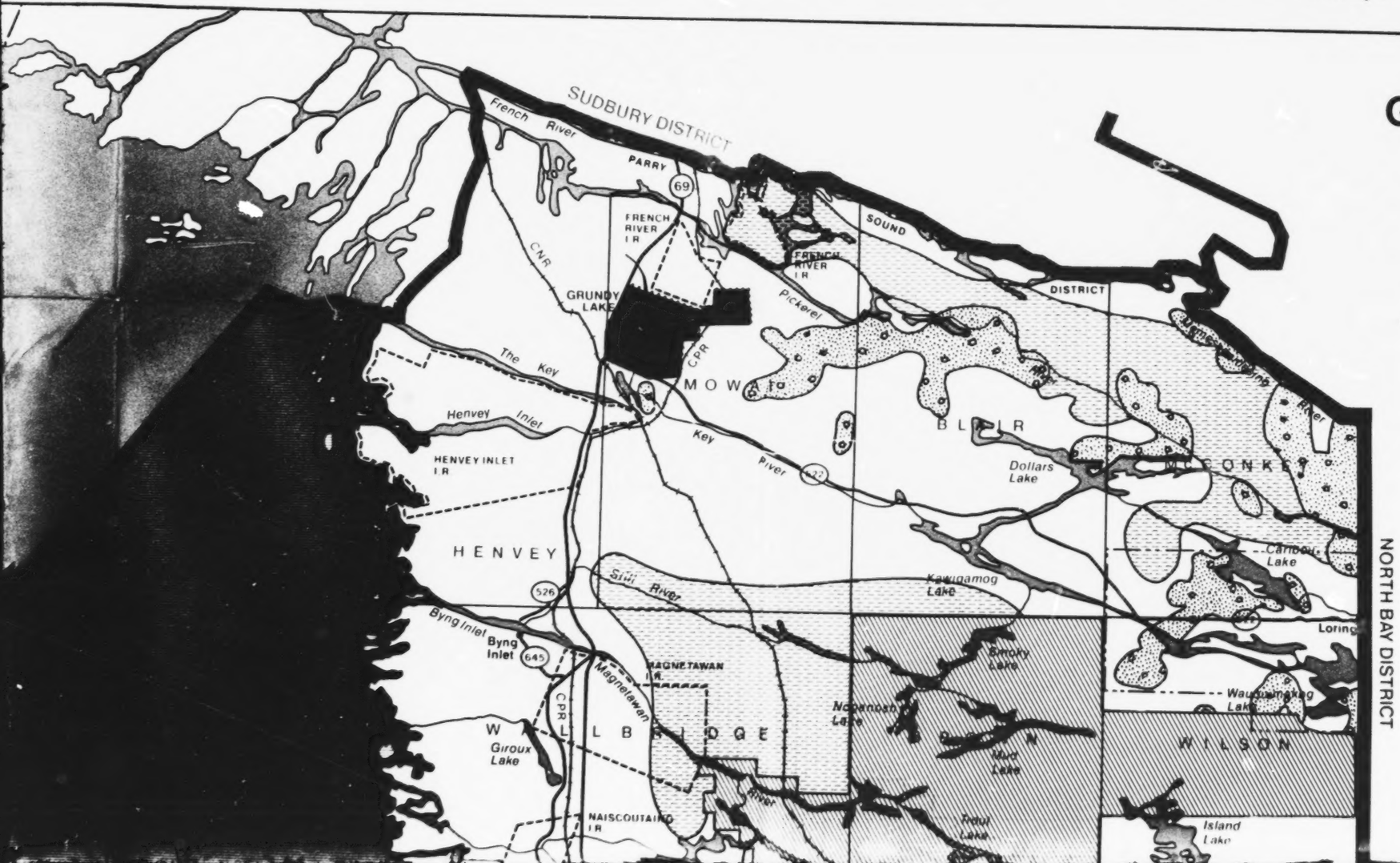
URCE AREAS

20 Kilometres

15 Miles

N

- M.N.R. Administrative District
- District Municipality, District
- Town, Village, Township
- Community
- Ward
- Indian Reserve
- Provincial Park
- Air Base
- Provincial Highways (69)
- Railways CNR



GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

- A — MULTIPLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- B — RESTRICTED ACCESS AREA
- C — EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARK
- D — CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT/ NATURE RESERVE PROVINCIAL PARK
- E — PARRY SOUND WILDLANDS
- F — GEORGIAN BAY SHORELINE
- G — WINTER DEER RANGE
- H — AREAS OF NATURAL & SCIENTIFIC INTEREST: LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE

NORTH BAY DISTRICT

D
E
F
G
H

The Key
Henvey Inlet
HENVEY INLET I.R.
HENVEY
Key River
522
MOWAT
BLAIR
Dollars Lake
Stisi River
526
Byng Inlet
Byng Inlet
645
Magnetawan R.
Magnetawan
CPR
WALBRIDGE
Giroux Lake
Kawigamog Lake
Smoky Lake
Mogenosh Lake
Mud Lake
Caribou Lake
Loring
Wauquimakog Lake
WILSON
Island Lake
NAISCOUTAING I.R.
Trout Lake
Harris Lake
HARRISON
CNR
529
Naiscoot Lake
STURGEON BAY (HARRISON)
Kashagawigamog Lake
BURTON
MCKENZIE
Wahwashkesh Lake
Ferrie
Pointe au Baril Station
POINTE AU BARIL STATION
Wilson Lake
Mickaway Lake
Bolger Lake
Gooseneck Lake
520
Trout Lake
SHAWANAGA I.R.
(SHAWANAGA)
Shawanaga River
EAST
Whitestone Lake
Dunchurch
HAGERMAN
Shawanaga Lake
124
Lorimer Lake
Harris Lake
McKellar
Nobel
CNR
Trout Lake
MCKELLAR
Manitouwabing Lake
Manitouwabing River
CARLING
559
CPR
FERGUSON
Marsh Lake
Shebeshekong River
Wasseagen
SOUND
LAKE
SHAWANAGA
Neighick Lake
Seguin Lake

F GEORGIAN BAY SHORELINE

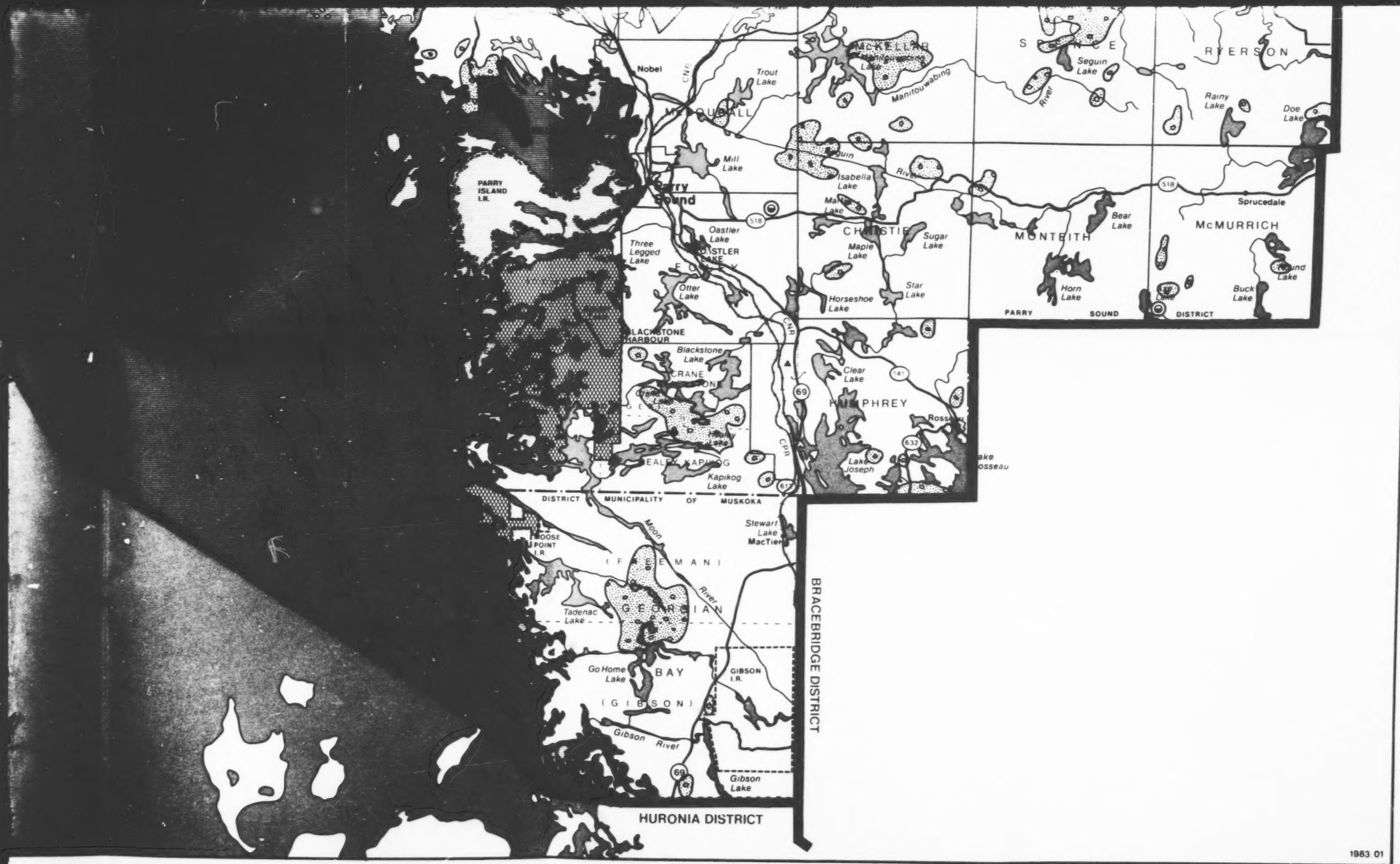
G WINTER DEER RANGE

H AREAS OF NATURAL & SCIENTIFIC INTEREST: LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE

NORTH BAY DISTRICT

HENVEY
Still River
Kawigamog Lake
Caribou Lake
Loring
Byng Inlet
Byng Inlet
Magnetawan I.R.
Smoky Lake
Wauquimakog Lake
Magnetawan
Nipanosh Lake
WILSON
Giroux Lake
Mud Lake
River
Trout Lake
Island Lake
NAISCOUTAING I.R.
Harris Lake
HARRISON
Naiscoot Lake
Kashegaba Lake
BURTON
Wahwashkesh Lake
Magnetawan
Ferrie
FERRIE
Fowke Lake
Ferrie Lake
Lake of Many Islands
Deete Lake
Pointe au Baril Station
POINTE AU BARIL STATION
Miskwaddy Lake
Bolger Lake
Gooseneck Lake
Wilson Lake
Trout Lake
SHAWANAGA I.R.
Shawanaga
Wassasegon
EAST
Whitestone Lake
Dunchurch
CHAPMAN
Shawanaga Lake
Neighick Lake
Magnetawan
Horn Lake
Lorimer Lake
Ahmic Lake
Shebeshekong River
CARLING
FERGUSON
Harris Lake
McKellar
Lake Cecebe
Nobel
CNR
Trout Lake
Seguin Lake
RIVERSON
Manitouwabing
Seguin River
Rainy Lake
Doe Lake
Mill Lake
PARRY ISLAND I.R.
Parry Sound
Isabella Lake
Bear Lake
Sprucedale
Oastler Lake
CHRISTIE
MONTEITH
McMURRICH

Harris Lake
McKellar
559
Nobel
CNR
Trout Lake
MCKELLAR
Manitouwabing Lake
Manitouwabing River
MCDOUGALL
Mill Lake
PARRY ISLAND I.R.
Parry Sound
Isabella Lake
Maple Lake
518
Oastler Lake
CHRISTIE
Sugar Lake
Three Legged Lake
OASTLER LAKE
Maple Lake
Star Lake
Otter Lake
Horseshoe Lake
PARRY
BLACKSTONE HARBOUR
CNR
Blackstone Lake
CRANE
Clear Lake
141
69
HUMPHREY
Henry Lake
SEALEY
KAPIKOG
Kapikog Lake
Lake Joseph
632
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OF MUSKOKA
Stewart Lake
MacTier
Moon River
MOOSE POINT I.R.
(FREEMAN)
GEORGIAN
Tadenac Lake
BAY
Go Home Lake
GIBSON I.R.
(GIBSON)
Gibson River
69
Gibson Lake
BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT
HURONIA DISTRICT


Nobel
CNR
Trout Lake
MACKELLAR
Manitouwabing Lake
Manitouwabing River
SEGUIN
Seguin Lake
RIVERSON
Rainy Lake
Doe Lake
Mill Lake
PARRY ISLAND I.R.
Parry Sound
Isabella Lake
Seguin River
518
Sprucedale
Oastler Lake
OASTLER LAKE
Three Legged Lake
CHRISTIE
Sugar Lake
Maple Lake
MONTEITH
Bear Lake
McMURRICH
Round Lake
Otter Lake
Horseshoe Lake
Star Lake
Horn Lake
Buck Lake
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
BLACKSTONE HARBOUR
Blackstone Lake
CRANE
CPR
69
Clear Lake
14
HUMPHREY
632
Lake Joseph
Kapikog Lake
617
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OF MUSKOKA
Moon River
Stewart Lake
MacTier
GOOSE POINT I.R.
(FREEMAN)
Tadenac Lake
GEORGIAN BAY
Go Home Lake
(GIBSON)
GIBSON I.R.
Gibson River
69
6
Gibson Lake
BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT
HURONIA DISTRICT
1983.01

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL